



The weather at major Swissair destinations

10.11.1983	MIN.	MAX.	C F C F
AMSTERDAM	6	13	43 55
BRUSSELS	8	13	47 55
RUHR AREA	10	17	50 63
CHICAGO	6	16	43 61
COPENHAGEN	7	10	45 50
FRANKFURT	1	5	34 41
GENEVA	3	7	37 45
HELSINKI	1	4	34 40
HONG KONG	22	28	72 82
JAKARTA	18	25	64 77
LISSABON	14	17	57 63
LONDON	11	16	52 61
MADRID	12	14	54 57
MONTREAL	2	10	36 50
NEW YORK	10	20	50 68
OSLO	1	4	34 40
PARIS	7	10	45 50
RIO DE JANEIRO	19	23	66 73
SÃO PAULO	20	26	68 79
STOCKHOLM	8	10	46 50
TOKYO	12	14	54 57
TORONTO	7	12	45 54
VIENNA	4	12	39 54
ZURICH	3	7	37 45

* For the latest weather conditions, contact Swissair.

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Tel Aviv: 41 Ben Yehuda St. (03) 433 550
Jerusalem: 90 Jaffa St. (02) 225 23
Haifa: 2 Sea Point (04) 84555

swissair

THE WEATHER

Forecast: Clear to partly cloudy. Towards evening, scattered showers in the North and centre of the country.
Outlook for Sabbath: Rain in the North and centre of the country.

Yesterday's	Yesterday's	Today's
Humidity	Min-Max	Min-Max
Jerusalem	36	9-22
Golan	33	14-22
Nahariya	46	10-24
Safed	37	12-20
Haifa Port	50	17-24
Tiberias	64	—-24
Nazareth	44	14-23
Afula	44	11-23
Shimon	45	12-22
Tel Aviv	68	15-22
B-G Airport	67	13-24
Jericho	45	13-26
Qaza	74	14-22
Beersheva	39	10-24
Heil	33	16-27

SOCIAL & PERSONAL

Australian Ambassador David Goss gave a reception last night at the Jerusalem Cinematheque to mark the screening of the Australian film, *The Chant of Jimmy Blacksmith*.

Dr. Uri Bialer lectured last night on "Publication of State Archives" at the Van Leer Jerusalem Foundation on the first anniversary of the death of Dr. Gedalia Yegor, historian and archivist.

The Jack Futterman Chair in Agricultural Botany was inaugurated at the Hebrew University Faculty of Agriculture in Rehovot yesterday, in the presence of Mr. and Mrs. Jack Futterman of New York. Prof. Dov Koller gave the inaugural lecture. University Vice-President Bernard Cherrick presided.

The Herb and Frances Brody Centre for Food Sciences was dedicated yesterday at the Hebrew University's Faculty of Agriculture in Rehovot in the presence of Mrs. Frances Brody of New Jersey, members of her family, Rehovot Mayor Yehzekel Harmelch, and Mr. Leonard Lieberman, who has succeeded the late Herb Brody as the chief executive officer of Supermarkets General Corporation in the U.S. The main road leading into the Rehovot campus was named Frances Brody Boulevard on the same occasion, following a festive luncheon in honour of the Brody party, hosted by university Vice-President Bernard Cherrick.

The Israel B. Greene and Sara Mann Greene Fund for Equity Studies was dedicated yesterday at the Hebrew University of Jerusalem, in the presence of the late couple's daughter, Mrs. Rosanna Goldstein of Millburn, New Jersey. University President Don Patinkin presided over the ceremony at the Maierdsorf Faculty Club on the Mount Scopus campus.

Ports Authority general manager Yitzhak Rahav will speak on "Haifa Port Technology Advances" at the Haifa Maritime and Economics Club, Zion Hotel, at 1 o'clock today. Table reservations by phone, 529818.

Fuel Commissioner Shimon Gilboa will speak at the Haifa Engineers Club at 1 o'clock today. Table reservations by phone, 674838.

BASKETBALL

Results of last night's games in the national basketball league, 12th round.

Mac. Tel Aviv 77, Upper Galilee 76;
Hap. Tel Aviv 105, Be'er Tel Aviv 101;
Mac. Haifa 82, Kiryat Mitzpeh 77;
Hap. Haifa 88, Mac. South Tel Aviv 76;
Hap. Ramat Gan 99, Hap. Holon 78;
Hap. Afula 84, Mac. Ramat Gan 80.

KARL JABLIN

(Robert Bass Jablin)
Please contact your mother in the U.S. on a family matter, or write to No. 458, P.O.B. 2045, Jerusalem, for information and particulars.

HOME NEWS

Fatah rebel chief should stand trial—'Al-Fajr'

By DAVID RICHARDSON
Jerusalem Post Reporter

While sporadic unrest in the West Bank, sparked off by the fighting between rival PLO forces in Tripoli continued yesterday, news of a cease-fire provided some comfort.

"I know there are very serious practical difficulties in arriving at any solution which will have to take into account Fatah, the PLO and the Syrians but the main thing is that they have stopped fighting," said a Ramallah resident. News that the cease-fire had already broken down by late afternoon did not really change his analysis.

An editorial in yesterday's *Al-Fajr* recommended that Fatah rebel commander Abu Musa stand trial for the assault he has led against the loyalist forces in the two Palestinian refugee camps north of Tripoli. Even though Abu Musa was the hero of the Palestinian stand in Beirut, the paper said his actions compared to those of the former defence minister Ariel Sharon.

An East Jerusalem lawyer, a canny observer of his people's politics, was sceptical yesterday about the protest of some West Bank radical leaders, who published a statement supporting Arafat earlier this week.

"They were forced to say something unequivocal by public opinion," he said. "In the end, however, they are committed to Syria and the radicals for deep ideological reasons."

He pointed out that West Bank communists as well as the Moslem Brotherhood in the area have been reserved in their support for Arafat. The communists are basically aligned with Syria and are waiting things out on the sidelines, he explained, while the fundamentalist Moslems are interested in a Palestinian religious leadership, rather than a national leadership.

However, the left-wing magazine *Al Mithaq*, which has consistently supported Abu Musa over the past four months, this week came out in support of Arafat, condemning the fighting inside the refugee camps.

"When the dust settles in Tripoli, Arafat will be obviously weakened and the PLO irretrievably split if it survives at all," noted one of the leading political figures. He was adamant that people in the West Bank would not support a Syrian-dominated PLO, but noted that if Arafat went to the moderate Arab states he would have control of very little except money.

Many members of the Palestine National Council, including its president Khaled al Fawh, live in Damascus and they could appoint a new Palestinian executive council and remove Arafat, he said.

There was also speculation that in

the end Jordan might welcome Syrian domination of the PLO, because that would provide room for the argument that it is no longer the "sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people," as determined at the 1974 Rabat Arab summit.

"If Jordan is free of the chains of Rabat and if the king is interested in entering negotiations and calls for support (which he failed to do in February this year while negotiating with Arafat), the West Bank and Gaza will support him," said one pro-Jordanian earlier this week. "But without a strong American commitment that is unlikely," he added.

There appeared to be near unanimity among all factions this week that there is no room for an independent move among Palestinians in the territories. "That would be political suicide" was a phrase repeated by several people who hold widely different views.

"The mood has moved from despair to disgust," said Bethlehem Mayor Elias Freij on Wednesday.

But unrest continued, with the army reporting three petrol bombs thrown at Israeli targets on Wednesday night and yesterday. No injuries and only slight damage were reported. Stone-throwing continued in various towns and a curfew was imposed for the second day on the Jelazoun refugee camp. The curfew on the Dehaishe camp was lifted yesterday at 1 p.m. after five days.

Residents of the camps complained yesterday that all the men were called out of their homes in the early hours of the morning and kept outside until mid-morning. Their ID cards were taken and they were warned about further unrest. This was later confirmed by military sources, who added that searches had been conducted in the Aida and Al Amric refugee camps following recent petrol bomb attacks there.

An example of some black humour told among Palestinians is perhaps the best insight into their current mood. The joke as overheard concerns U.S. President Ronald Reagan, Soviet leader Yuri Andropov and Yasser Arafat. It relates that Reagan approached the Almighty and inquired when the American flag and way of life would rule this world. On receiving the reply "300 hundred years" the president broke down in tears, wailing: "not in my lifetime."

When Andropov asked when Communism would take over, and was told 700 hundred years, he too left, moaning: "Not in my lifetime."

When Arafat asked when the Palestinians would achieve their legitimate national rights, the Almighty began crying "not in my lifetime."

Soldier killed in head-on collision

RAMLE (Iim). — Rav-Samir Rishon (Warrant Officer) Eliezer Mizrahi, 36, of Holon was killed and two others were severely injured yesterday morning when their jeep was involved in a head-on collision with a truck at the Nahshon Junction on the Beit Shemesh Road.

Yesterday afternoon, a driver suffered injuries when his vehicle overturned near Mtsilat Zion on the highway between Beit Shemesh and Sha'ar Hagai.

Meanwhile, the police announced yesterday that there were 1,210 road accidents last month, of which 32 involved fatalities and 232

involved serious injuries. In the first 10 months of 1983, there were 11,555 road accidents, in which 16,316 persons were injured and 347 killed. This represents a 9 per cent increase in the number of accidents and injuries and a 10 per cent increase in the number of fatalities compared with the same period last year.

It was also announced that in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip last month there were 96 road accidents, in which 146 persons were injured and 12 killed. This compared with September's 93 accidents, in which 126 persons were injured and 14 killed.

TIES WITH ISRAEL

(Continued from Page One)

Weinberger was in Ottawa, Canada, for NATO meetings at the time.

Since then, it has become apparent that Weinberger, joined by other influential elements at the Pentagon, including most of the joint chiefs of staff, have tried to weaken that presidential directive, which also had specifically authorized Eagleburger to inform Israel that some FMS funding for the Lavi could be used in the U.S.

Weinberger underlined his opposition to that decision yesterday. He said that while the plane may strengthen Israel's domestic economy and may promote Israeli exports, it would definitely not improve Israel's military capability. Israel, he said, could do that by purchasing additional U.S.-made fighter-bombers, which are superior and could be made available much sooner than the 1990's, when the Lavi is slated to come off the production line.

The defence secretary said FMS credits — as a matter of principle — should be used only to strengthen the military capability of foreign allies. Thus, he said that assistance for the Lavi should come from the economic side of the U.S. aid package to Israel.

Weinberger noted, however, that it was up to Israel to decide whether to go ahead with the Lavi programme. But the upshot of his remarks was that he would advise against it.

Weinberger's recommendation that some of the U.S. economic — as opposed to military — aid be used for the Lavi was clearly not pleasing to Israeli officials.

They noted that the approximately \$910 million in this year's pending economic grants for Israel were already part of a straight cash transfer with which Israel can do whatever it likes. The \$1.7 billion in annual FMS credits, on the other hand, must normally be spent only in the U.S. for military purchases. It

is from this military side of the aid package that Israel would like to draw funds for the Lavi — to be spent in the U.S. as well as in Israel.

"We're looking very much forward to the visit by Prime Minister Shamir," he said.

On other matters, Weinberger played down reports from Beirut yesterday that Syria had fired shots at an American F-14 Tomcat fighter on a reconnaissance mission over Lebanon. He said it was a "normal mission" and had "normal results."

He even refused to confirm the reports. He warned that the U.S. and the West could not stand idly by and watch the Straits of Hormuz shut by Iran. The flow of oil through those straits, he said, is "vital" to the West.

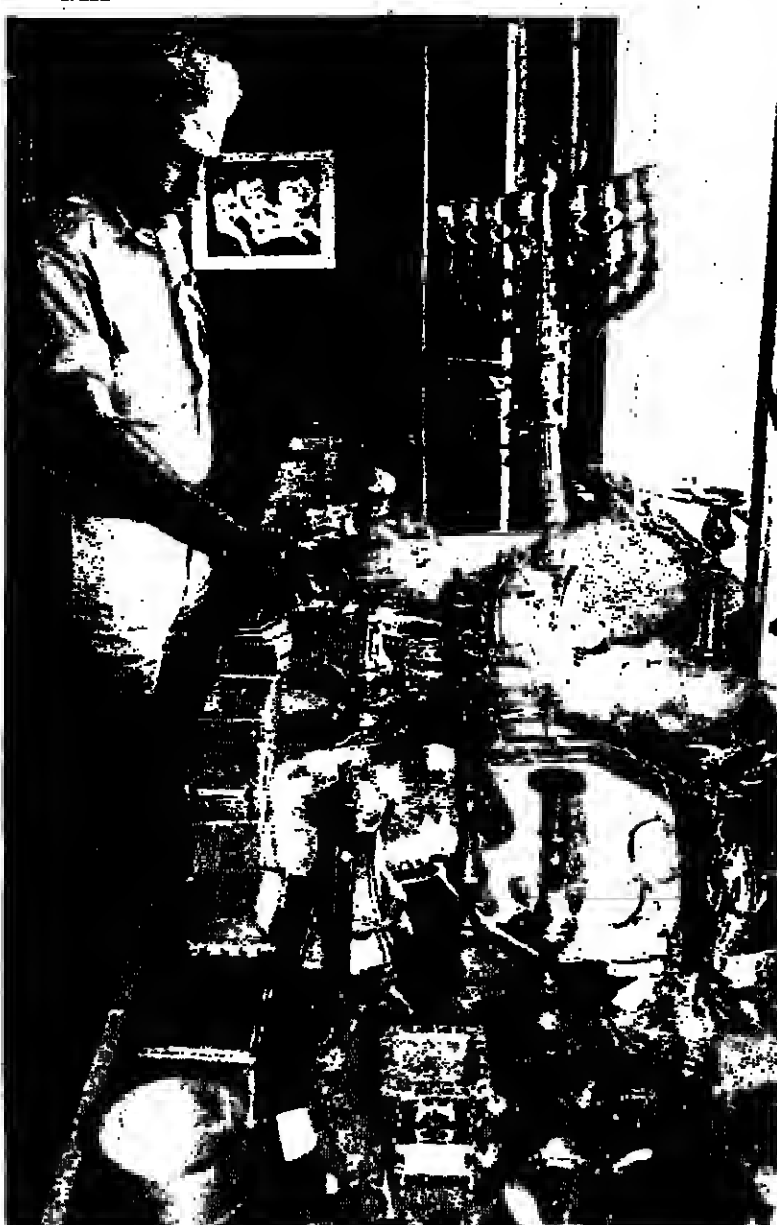
He urged Syria to join Israel in agreeing to withdraw its forces from Lebanon. "That's what we're trying to do," he said, "get everyone to do that."

Asked about the threats facing PLO leader Yasser Arafat, Weinberger said that from a military or strategic point of view, the PLO is no longer important. "I don't think the PLO is an effective military force," he said. But he refused to speculate about the political impact on the peace progress of Arafat's downfall.

Remembrance Day

An Act of Remembrance will be included in a Service of Dedication at St. Andrew's Church of Scotland at 4.00 p.m. on Sunday, November 13.

There will be no Morning Service on that day.



A police officer displays stolen objects to be put on exhibit beginning on Monday at the Tel Aviv district police headquarters, 221 Rehov Dizengoff. The exhibit is meant to enable citizens and institutions — particularly synagogues — to identify and claim stolen property recovered by police.

Schindler: 'intermarriage may be turned in our favour'

HOUSTON (JTA). — Rabbi Alexander Schindler, president of the Union of American Hebrew Congregations, declared in remarks prepared for delivery at the UAHC 57th General Assembly here tonight that the delegates should approve a Reform Jewish unit to study all phases of conversion to Reform Judaism.

He described the goal of the UAHC Outreach task force as that of "a positive effort to come to grips with the reality of intermarriage, to contain the loss it threatens to our numerical strength and, if at all possible, to convert that loss into a gain."

He said the goals of the Reform Outreach programme were "to make certain that the majority of interfaith marriages will result in the conversion of the non-Jewish partner to Judaism, and that the ma-

jority of the children issuing from such marriages will, in fact, be raised as Jews."

Declaring that "even our work with non-affiliated mixed marriage couples is encouraging," Schindler told the delegates that the effort established "beyond doubt that they, too, need not be lost to us, that we can, if we but try, regain them for our people."

He added that "there is no dilution of our Jewishness when others join our ranks. Quite the contrary, our Jewishness is enhanced because of them."

Noting that he had proposed the Outreach programme to the Reform movement five years ago, he said a joint commission to Outreach had been created by the UAHC and the Central Conference of American Rabbis (CCAR) to carry forward the Outreach effort.

SOVIETS, SYRIANS

(Continued from Page One)

Syria's state radio later said all four intruding jets involved in the first encounter with Syrian forces in Lebanon were U.S. Tomcat interceptors. The Syrian government called up army reserves and decreed a general military mobilization on Monday to counter what his office called up-army reserves and decreed buildups.

Syrian fears were particularly roused by U.S. newspaper and television reports that the Reagan administration plans a retaliatory strike to avenge the October 23 terrorist bombing. These reports blamed the attack on pro-Iranian Lebanese extremists operating with assistance from Syria's secret service. (Reuters, AP)

A terse communique issued by the Syrian command in Damascus said: "Four enemy planes flew over our positions in Lebanon at 0530 GMT. Our air defence system confronted them and forced them to return toward the sea."

Etzioni proposals 'to be carried out'

A consensus was reached last night by Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir, Finance Minister Yigal Cohen-Or and Education Minister Zevulun Hammer that the recommendations of the Etzioni committee are to be carried out. The committee in 1979 adopted a number of recommendations improving teachers' pay and working conditions.

The two-hour meeting took place in the Prime Minister's Office. The

ministers discussed the economic problems involved in implementing the Etzioni recommendations in the present state of the economy. The finance minister stated that there is no link between implementation and the size of the increase in the education tax decided by the government.

The ministers' discussions on carrying out the Etzioni recommendations will continue, the official press communique said.

Aerial bombs found in scrap at Acre plant

ACRE (Iim). — The alertness of workers sorting scrap metal at a steel factory here averted possible disaster yesterday when two aerial

bombs, each weighing 120 kilograms, were discovered just before they were to be placed in a smelter.

We announce in sorrow the passing in London of

DINAH WINGATE

Mourled by
Norma and Israel Schachter (Tel Aviv)
Geoffrey Wingate (London)
Grandchildren and Great-grandchildren in Israel and U.S.A.

Shiva in London.

Our dearest mother and grandmother

MALKA (Musia) GIELBARD

(née Knopf)

has passed away.

The funeral took place yesterday, November 10, 1983, (Kislev 4, 5744).

Amia and Josef Boasson
Amos, Gali, Shira, Ora
The Board and Staff of Gilro Ltd.
Knopf, Bellar and Gielbard families

Liberals take stock as hopes for FM post fade

By SARAH HONIG
Post Political Reporter

TEL AVIV. — "There is no Likud — such a political entity exists in name only and each of the Likud component parties acts independently," David Admon, chairman of the Liberal executive in Tel Aviv, told members of the party's central committee last night.

He called for the creation of a new Liberal Party — "which would be a real party and able if it wishes to contest elections on its own." Admon charged that the Liberals have become a second-rate Likud component and cited reports that prime minister Yitzhak Shamir is planning to appoint his deputy, David Levy, as foreign minister soon.

That portfolio is also coveted by Liberal Energy Minister Yitzhak Moda'i and many in the Liberal party foresee trouble in the cabinet and the Likud should Moda'i ambitions be spurred.

The Admon speech was seen as a warning to Herut of the possible breakup of the Likud if the Liberals are not awarded the portfolio. "This is the last important ministry left to be allocated in the cabinet and we may be faced with a fair *accompli* whereby it, too, would not go to us," Admon complained.

The Liberals are still smarting from the loss of the Finance Ministry last month, which went to Herut.

According to sources close to Levy, Shamir had promised him the portfolio, when the two vied with each other for the premiership. Levy needs the gloss and experience of international politics if he is to make another bid for Herut primacy.

This is the very reason why he would be rivals in Herut are not eager to let him have the job. Shamir, it is said, will soon find himself between the devil and the deep blue sea, for he cannot afford to offend either Levy or the Liberals.

Admon hinted at some of the fireworks the Liberals might have in store, when he said that "at present all efforts to unify the Likud have

failed. There are separated component parties but no Likud institutions. The Liberal Party has not got the structure which an independent party should have. It was reorganized into a party in the fullest sense of the word, so that like a new party it could run on its own. Admon qualified his statement by saying he is not advocating that the Liberals now go it alone, but that they should be able to do so if they wish to in future.

He was severely taken to task by former MK Gustav Badian, who asked "What does the Liberal Party contribute to the Likud today? Disunity, lack of discipline and constant trouble-making that endangers the Likud and its government. We wonder Herut thinks so little of us. No Herut MK would ever do what we do."

He cited the decision of four Liberals — Knesset Speaker Savidor and MKs Yitzhak Bernan, Dror Zeigerman and Dan Tichon — to form their own faction outside the Liberal framework. The four did not take part in the central committee session yesterday.

"Can we ignore the impact of such behaviour on our partners?" Badian asked. "The man who became Knesset Speaker because of the Likud threatens to vote against it! We have no moral authority to make any complaints whatever against Herut. We are not worthy of better treatment."

He warned that if they go to the polls separately, the Liberals "would have as rosy a future as the Independent Liberals, who have disappeared from the Knesset entirely."

Moda'i told the gathering that the Likud did badly in the recent municipal elections "only in those localities in which it was divided. This was also the reason we lost Ramat Gan, because there was a Likud breakaway list."

He said the Liberals were the election's "big winners. We showed all our detractors that we are a party with real roots among the electorate. A party without roots cannot produce such wonderful bushes," he asserted.

Peled's 15-year reign in Ramat Gan ends

By MICHAEL YUDELMAN
Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — Veteran Ramat Gan residents were shaking their heads in amazement yesterday at the "historical upheaval" in their town. After 58 years as a non-Labour stronghold, the Alignment faction headed by Uri Amit took power, defeating Likud faction head Yisrael Peled, who had served as Ramat Gan's mayor for the past 15 years.

With soldiers' votes included, Amit got 24,010 votes — 448 votes more than Peled. "This proves that the people of Ramat Gan wanted a new, fresh mayor, who was one of the people. They were tired of Peled's conservative approach," 49-year-old Amit said after his victory.

Peled, who thought his failure to get a majority of the votes on the first election round was caused by his lax election campaign, ioteosified his drive in the second round. The Likud hired the Benny Tal guard agency, which was involved in Tel Aviv Mayor Shlomo Lahar's campaign, to step up Peled's election drive.

Peled fell just short of the 40 per

cent of the votes required for election in the first round, because 15 per cent of the votes went to David Meiramedovitz, who headed a breakaway *Shalom* list.

It was learned yesterday that Peled is considering appealing to the High Court of Justice to cancel the election results, asserting that some 900 soldiers' votes were "lost" due to "foul play" during the second election round.

Amit, who learned at 3:30 a.m. yesterday that he had been elected mayor of Ramat Gan, said he would begin negotiations for a municipal coalition after returning from a desperately needed short vacation. In Israel, he hastened to add, not abroad.

Asked how he would cope with the municipal coalition majority, Peled said he had formed, "And replied: "The announcement was an election trick Peled played. There was no coalition agreement, and a day after he announced it, the same factions that had allegedly entered it contacted me and asked to form a coalition with me."

The Alignment has 10 of the 23 council seats; the Likud seven.

Shopper prevents blast in market

Jerusalem Post Reporter

PETAH TIKVA. — Tragedy was narrowly averted in the busy market here yesterday when a suspicious package was taken by an alert shopper to an empty lot, where it exploded minutes afterwards.

The bomb, which police said was placed by terrorists, caused no injuries or damage.

The shopper, strolling in the market with his five-year-old son, noticed the bag near the corner of one of the market stalls at about 5 p.m. yesterday. The man took the bag out of the market and set it down in an open space nearby. He then called the police, who arrived within five minutes. But the package had already exploded.

On the second anniversary of the passing of our beloved

CELIA LAKS

a memorial service will be held on Monday, November 14, 1983 (Kislev B, 5744) at 3 p.m. at Har Hamanuchot, Jerusalem.

We shall meet at the gate at 2.45 p.m.

The Family

To Yitzhak, Kelly and Charley Roden and to the Jerusalem Opera Society

Our deepest sympathy on the passing of

MADELYN

Jerusalem has lost a great teacher and artist.

Penny Kreitzer
Mark Pittenger
Marie — Helene
and her many friends at the Jerusalem Drama Workshop

The unveiling of the tombstone of our beloved

SIDNEY DAVID LEE

will take place on Tuesday, November 15 at 12 noon at Har Hamanuchot cemetery, Givat Shaul, Jerusalem.

We wish to thank all who shared our grief.

The Family

السلامة والهدوء

stock post \$300m. October trade gap 50% above September's

By AVI TEMKIN
Post Economic Reporter

Israel's trade gap (the excess of imports of goods over exports) totalled \$300 million during last month, \$100m. more than for September, the Central Bureau of Statistics announced yesterday.

Imports of goods during October totalled some \$740m., compared to \$440m. worth of exports.

A spokesman for the CBS stressed that, excluding seasonal factors and not including the import of ships and aircraft, the gap was almost double the one registered during September.

Nevertheless, the spokesman added, when the whole January-October period is examined a slow-

down in the rate of increase of the trade gap is discernible. Thus the monthly average deficit for the 10 months was some 15 per cent lower than the same average for the first half of the year.

The CBS figures showed that the trade deficit for the first 10 months of the year totalled \$2.9 billion, compared with \$2.6 billion during the same period in 1982. This represents a 12 per cent increase in the trade deficit.

Imports totalled some \$6.8 billion during the January-October period, against \$6.6 billion in 1982, for a 3 per cent increase. Exports decreased by 2 per cent during the period, from \$4m. in 1982 to \$3.9m. this year.

Closure threat averted at Ichilov

By MICHAEL YUDELMAN
Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV — The threatened closure of Ichilov Hospital by striking nurses was prevented at the last minute yesterday, when the management reached an agreement with the nurses. This came after negotiations which began Wednesday afternoon and ended at 11 a.m. yesterday.

The labour court hearing scheduled for yesterday noon, at which the city intended to ask the court to order the nurses back to work, was cancelled when it was learned that the nurses were resuming regular work due to the agreement.

The nurses, who had imposed sanctions at Ichilov and Rokah hospitals in protest against a personnel shortage, threatened to bring Ichilov to a complete closure yesterday, except for emergency cases.

Ichilov director Prof. Dan Michaeli said that according to the agreement, the management will examine the personnel shortage, stop firing nurses and halt legal proceedings against the nurses. The nurses agreed to stop all their sanctions and resume regular work.

The nurses, who have been complaining of an acute staff shortage for several weeks, began sanctions when the hospital fired 10 nurses at the beginning of the week.

Mayors warned against 'deputies spree'

Jerusalem Post Reporter

The country's newly elected and re-elected mayors and head of local authorities yesterday were warned against embarking on a spree of appointing deputies, a traditional political plum in municipal affairs.

In a special circular, Interior Ministry Director-General Haim Kubersky points out that by law any local authority may have only one deputy mayor to serve as acting mayor and whose appointment must be approved by a majority of the council. This deputy may be removed from office only by the mayor or authority head, and by a council majority.

In addition to this deputy, the council itself may name two, more deputy mayors — in the case of a locality with a population up to 250,000 — and three more deputies in places with larger populations.

Kubersky said in his warning: "Under no circumstances and under no guise whatsoever may more than the prescribed number of deputy mayors be appointed. Where a local authority attempts to evade the law and name more deputies, the courts may invalidate the appointment of all the deputies, including those appointed in accordance with the law."

Former OC Navy tells inquiry

'Abdul Majid admitted to me he murdered Arlosoroff'

TEL AVIV (Itim). — Former OC Israel Navy Shlomo Errel yesterday told the Arlosoroff murder inquiry commission that an Arab suspect told him he had committed the crime. Errel said he met the suspect, Abdul Majid, when they were imprisoned in Acre.

Errel said he had been detained by the British for 10 days by administrative order in 1940 after returning from two years of maritime training in a Betar camp in Italy.

Majid told me, Errel said, what I had read in the newspapers and accepted as a fact, that he had killed Arlosoroff.

Another witness, Yehoshua Reizenbach of Kfar Sava, told the commission yesterday that on the night of Arlosoroff's murder, he went to a Betar movement meeting at which Zvi Rosenblatt spoke. (Rosenblatt was later acquitted of the charge of having murdered Arlosoroff). "He spoke practically all the time," Reizenbach said.

"When he finished, it was already late, I didn't have a watch, but I knew it was late," Reizenbach said. Rosenblatt was one of two activists in the Revisionist Zionist movement, forerunner of today's ruling Herut Party, who were charged with the murder of Haim Arlosoroff, a Labour movement leader. They were ultimately acquitted for lack of evidence.

In 1982, the government, determined to end what it called a history of libel against pre-state rightist leaders, appointed the commission, which is headed by Judge David Behor. The commission's next session is scheduled for November 22.

Carmelit out of action

HAIFA. — The Carmelit subway broke down yesterday and will not resume operating before tomorrow night, the municipality spokesman announced.

An electric motor which runs the cars burned out, he said.



Tat-Aluf (Brig. Gen.) Meir Geva (left), OC Military Police, looks on while a bereaved wife applies cement to the cornerstone of a memorial to members of the force who have fallen in the country's defence. The ceremony was held this week on the first anniversary of the disaster in Tyre when over 70 soldiers lost their lives. The memorial, in the main military police training base, was designed by architect Gershon Yosef and includes a library. (IDF)

Police smash ring of building material thieves

By DAVID RUDGE
Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA. — Police said yesterday they have cracked a Gaza-based gang believed to have been responsible for the theft of "tens of millions of shekels worth" of construction equipment from building suppliers all over the country.

Detectives from Hadera, aided by police in the Gaza Strip, discovered several warehouses stocked with stolen building materials, including complete bathroom suites, when they raided addresses in the Gaza area, the Haifa police spokeswoman announced.

Several people, including the alleged young gang leader, were arrested. The leader reportedly told police that he took orders for building materials and then sent out his "team" to steal the necessary items.

Police were put on the track of the gang following two burglaries and an attempted break-in at a building supply firm in Hadera's industrial zone.

On the first occasion, on September 28, thieves broke into the Givati firm's warehouse, tied up the guard and stole equipment valued at IS2.7 million. A week later

they broke into the same place, but were interrupted and fled empty handed. The firm was raided again on October 30th, when the thieves got away with building materials worth IS2.5m.

Three nights later a guard at another Hadera building supply firm spotted two men acting suspiciously. Police were called and the two suspects, who were reportedly found hiding among supplies in the firm's storage yard, were arrested.

Subsequent inquiries led police to the Gaza area, where they raided several addresses and discovered "large quantities" of stolen construction equipment. Detectives also found a number of vehicles believed to have been used in the thefts. Seven of those arrested were brought to court yesterday and remanded for 10 days. Some of them admitted the charges to the judge.

The police spokeswoman said the owners of the building supply firm which had been broken into had been contacted and had been invited to look over the property recovered by the police to see if they could identify any of the materials.

Pulitzer poetry prize-winner here next week

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Maxime Kumin, who won the Pulitzer Prize for Poetry in 1974, will be in Israel next week as the guest of the American Cultural Centre.

She will lecture on poetry and the creative process and read from her own works on Tuesday, November 15 at the ACC in Jerusalem at 8 p.m., in the English department of Ben-Gurion University, Beer-Sheva, on November 16 at noon, and at the ACC in Tel Aviv on November 17 at 8.30 p.m. She will also give a writing seminar in the Hebrew University English Department on Tuesday,

November 15 in the afternoon. Kumin, who is currently teaching at Princeton University, has published seven volumes of poetry and five of fiction. Her latest volume of selected poems, *Our Ground Time Here Will Be Brief*, was issued last year by Viking-Penguin.

'Kristallnacht'

FRANKFURT (AP). — Germany's small Jewish community solemnly marked the 45th anniversary on Wednesday of "Kristallnacht," when Nazi thugs burned shops and synagogues in a murderous rampage that launched the Holocaust.

Man dies, great damage in power cut

By YA'ACOV FRIEDLER
and YITZHAK OKED
Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA. — Yesterday's early morning nationwide power breakdown cost one man his life and caused millions of dollars of damage to Haifa industry.

Pilo Scherf, an operator in the oil refineries, lost his life in a fire that broke out when a crew tried to restart an installation which had shut down.

The refineries' management said the fire was put out after half an hour, and did not yet have a reliable estimate of the amount of damage caused.

However the loss of the installation would not affect the country's fuel supply, the management said.

The refinery uses power from both the Electric Corporation and its own small power plant. All units powered from the national grid went into emergency shut-down when the power failed at 4 a.m. and stayed out for several hours.

The ethylene plant was one of those shut down, cutting the flow of raw material to the Frutarom company, which uses it for making Polyethylene. Production of this chemical was suspended, but the rest of the Frutarom installations

continued production under their own power.

Serious damage was caused to machinery at the Iscar Metal Company in Nahariya, as well as in other heavy industry plants in the bay-side area.

Workers throughout the country arrived late at their jobs, because their electrical alarm clocks were out of action. Many were unable to shave or prepare food. One person said: "I don't mind not shaving, or drinking coffee, but the fact that I wasn't able to listen to the morning news made me feel bad, especially when things seem to be happening so fast here."

Court denies director rights to novel by Aaron Appelfeld

The Jerusalem district court this week ruled that theatre director Motti Baharav did not have rights to a play based on a novel by Aaron Appelfeld, and ordered Baharav, who had brought suit against Appelfeld, to pay the novelist IS20,000 in legal costs.

Appelfeld, an Israel Prize winner whose work has been widely translated and who is also a professor at Bar Ilan University, said in response to Baharav's suit that the play written by Baharav on the basis of Appelfeld's novel *Badenheim* was "a vulgar distortion."

He also denied that he had given Baharav full and exclusive rights to any dramatization of the work.

In his suit, Baharav claimed that Appelfeld had given him such rights

during a conversation between the two men.

The plot of *Badenheim* is concerned with the Holocaust. Appelfeld said that Baharav, besides changing the story in violation of a promise to the author to be faithful to it, had taken it upon himself to add two characters — a Nazi officer and a homosexual.

The judge said in handing down his decision that he was not taking into consideration the artistic merits or failings of Baharav's dramatization, but only the legal aspects of the supposed agreement between him and Appelfeld.

The judge said that he had not been convinced that Appelfeld had taken such a serious step as to transfer full and exclusive rights to his work to Baharav. (Itim).

Fire in kibbutz shed led to Haifa blaze

HAIFA (Itim). — A police investigation has determined that the fire which broke out last week south of Haifa on the Carmel range, destroying some 5,000 dunams of forest, originated in the chicken shed of Kibbutz Beit Oren.

Investigators said that flames or flying sparks in the shed started the fire.

Several members of the kibbutz,

suspected of being negligently responsible for the fire, were questioned by investigators.

A Haifa fire department spokesman said that a final estimate of the cost of fighting the fire is now being drawn up, but estimated that it would come to millions of shekels. The bill will be presented to the owner of the burnt forest, the Jewish National Fund.

Opera producer Madelyn Roden dies

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Madelyn Roden, stage director, teacher and one of the founders of the Jerusalem Opera Society, died in Jerusalem on Tuesday and was buried the following day at Har Hamenuhot cemetery. She was 43.

Born in San Francisco, Roden studied, performed and taught in the U.S. and in Europe before settling

in Israel in 1962. Among her productions in this country were *The Beggar's Opera* and *Othello*, the latter starring her husband, Ya'acov, in the title role.

Roden had remained active in teaching and production work despite years of illness. She is survived by her husband and two children.

Strauss dairy fined IS10,000 by Haifa court

HAIFA (Itim). — The Strauss Dairy of Nahariya yesterday was fined IS10,000 by the Haifa Magistrates Court for producing white cheese containing a preservative forbidden by law.

Judge Michaela Shidlovsky said in her judgement that the offence was severe; because the substance can endanger health. It may be used in making cheeses other than white cheeses.

Parents held for killing daughter

KIRYAT GAT (Itim). — The parents and younger sister of a Beduin woman, 19, who was found dead yesterday morning, were detained later in the day on suspicion of having burned her to death. Police are searching for the deceased's husband for questioning.

The woman's body was discovered after her parents complained to police in Kiryat Gat that their daughter had died when her house burned down at the Beduin encampment at Tel e-Safi, near Kibbutz Beit Nir in the eastern part of the Lachish area.

The parents deny causing their daughter's death and say she may have committed suicide, police says.

The dead woman was married to a Beduin from Rahat in the Negev more than a year ago. Several months later, she showed signs of pregnancy and her husband suspected that she was carrying her lover's child. After a quarrel broke out between the couple, she fled to the encampment of the Huzei tribe near Rahat and soon after returned to her parent's home, where she was given a house of her own in which her charred body was found.

Aid unit for ex-convicts gets new director

The spokesman of the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs, Avraham Hoffman, will soon take on a new post as director of the Rehabilitation Authority for Ex-Convicts.

The authority, which will be a coordinating body for rehabilitation services provided by government and private agencies, was created last spring by the Knesset. Hoffman headed the inter-ministerial team which formulated the proposal for setting up the authority.

Hoffman, veteran spokesman at the ministry, will be replaced by Micha Maimon. Maimon, 34, is a former member and former Black Panther who has been active in social protest movements over the last 10 years. He served briefly as spokesman for the Jewish Agency Project Renewal department.

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Ben-Gurion University of the Negev

Tenth Annual Memorial Day for David Ben-Gurion — November 13, 1983

9.30 a.m.

The Elsie Fine Moran Scholars Building will be dedicated, in conjunction with Yad David Ben-Gurion, at the Ben-Gurion Heritage Center.

11 a.m.

Annual Memorial Ceremony for David and Paula Ben-Gurion at their graves.

12 noon.

Conferment of Honorary Doctorate on Prof. Michael Evenari Botanist, renowned for his work on ancient desert agriculture.
Inauguration of the Miriam Martha Hubert Chair in Jewish Law.

Annual David Ben-Gurion Memorial Lecture, by Mr. Stuart Eizenstat, Coordinator and Advisor on Domestic Affairs to former President Carter.

All events will take place at the Sde Boker Campus.

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Angolan rebels: We downed airliner

LISBON (Reuters). — Angolan UNITA guerrillas said yesterday they shot down an Angolan Airlines Boeing 737 which crashed on takeoff three days ago, killing all 126 passengers and crew.

In an immediate and strongly-worded denial, the official Angolan news agency Angop accused the guerrillas of making propaganda out of a tragedy and added the crash was due to technical failure.

UNITA (National Union for the Total Independence of Angola) said in a communique distributed in Lisbon that the plane was carrying soldiers and recruits from the southern city of Lubango to the capital, Luanda.

Angola said all but two of the passenger were civilians.

In a telexed dispatch Angop said UNITA had "taken advantage of a real tragedy, due entirely to technical failure, for pure political propaganda."

UNITA, which has been fighting in overthrow the Marxist Luanda government since independence from Portugal in 1975, said the shooting down of the plane was part of its new general offensive in the country, aimed at taking its guerrillas into Luanda province.

UNITA said the offensive, which began last week, had involved the killing of 112 government troops in the ambush of a train near Malange which was also carrying Cuban soldiers, and the shooting down of a MIG fighter near Huambo in central Angola.

Victims of the Lubango plane disaster were to be buried yesterday after 24 hours' official mourning.

Angola said the dead, all Angolans, included two children, two army officers and five crew.

"The majority of passengers were not members of any military structures," Angop said.

The plane crashed 100 metres from the end of the runway at Lubango, known as Sa Da Bandeira under Portuguese rule, and the scene of intense guerrilla activity in recent years.

UNITA, backed by South Africa, says it receives help from Saudi Arabia, Morocco, China and the Gulf states, and claims to control much of the south and centre of the country.

Nicaraguan opposition heads warn Reagan not to invade

NEW YORK (AP). — Eden Pastora and Alfonso Robelo, leaders of one of the organizations fighting Nicaragua's leftist Sandinista government, said on Wednesday that they had no known support from the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency and that President Ronald Reagan would be making his "worst mistake" if he ordered an invasion of Nicaragua.

At a press conference, Pastora said a decision to invade would be the "worst mistake Reagan could make." He said that it would give the Sandinistas a moral victory, and that he would turn and fight the U.S. if it invaded.

The Sandinistas say they expect the U.S. to invade their country.

Pastora and Robelo said that if they beat the Sandinistas they will form a "government of national unity," which would include all Nicaraguan political factions.

Robelo said: "We will hold elections within six months or a year to let the Nicaraguan people decide what kind of government they want."

Pastora, also known as Comandante Zero, was a hero in the Sandinista movement until 1981, when he abandoned it, saying the Sandinistas had gone too far left and were "oppressing the Nicaraguan people." He is the military commander in the Democratic Alliance, and Robelo is its political leader.

The Reagan administration supports a second guerrilla group, the Nicaraguan Democratic Force, which also fights the Sandinista government, but in the north of the country. Pastora said his Democratic Alliance has neither links with the group in the north nor support, as far as he knew, from the U.S. Government.

Pastora denied a New York Times report that a CIA-owned company supplied the plane his guerrillas used in a September 8 bombing of the airport in Managua, the capital of Nicaragua.

Reagan, Nakasone vow to overcome problems

TOKYO. — President Ronald Reagan and Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone yesterday acknowledged major trade and economic differences, but vowed to work to overcome problems threatening political relations between Japan and the U.S.

Standing side by side after ending two days of talks, the two leaders openly criticized each other's policies, while stressing their hopes for step-by-step solutions that could put economic ties on a firmer footing.

Reagan and Nakasone announced they had approved an agreement by their finance ministers to examine the value of the yen, whose weakness against the dollar is partly responsible for Japan's huge trade surplus with the U.S.

Reagan arrived in Tokyo on Wednesday with the aim of strengthening U.S. relations with Japan and conducting a "peace and prosperity" mission in Asia. He is to leave for Seoul tomorrow to ensure South Korean President Chun Doo Hwan of U.S. defence commitments in case of an attack by North Korea.

About 500 members of various labour unions staged a peaceful demonstration at a Tokyo suburb yesterday to protest against Reagan's visit to Japan, police said.

In Moscow, the Soviet Union on Wednesday charged that Reagan's visit to Japan and South Korea was aimed at establishing "a tripartite aggressive alliance spearheaded against sovereign states in Asia and the Pacific." (Reuters, AP)

Teheran moves to 'punish' France for backing Iraqis

PARIS. — Iran, angered by French support for Iraq in the Gulf War and the delivery of five Super-Etendard aircraft to the Baghdad government, has instituted a series of economic reprisals against France, the Foreign Ministry confirmed yesterday.

Among the measures taken by the Teheran government were a demand that the French commercial attaché's office be shut, stiff sanctions against French banks and the closure of the French Institute for

Research in Iran, an archeological organization that has worked in Iran a century.

The action against French banks will effectively eliminate them from financing Iranian foreign trade deals.

Meanwhile, the Lebanese daily *Al-Safir* yesterday quoted diplomatic sources as saying Iran has opened negotiations with the British government to buy Jaguar fighter planes to use against the Super-Etendards. (AP, AFP)

'Carlos' sends death threat to minister

BONN (Reuters). — The international terrorist known as "Carlos" has threatened to assassinate West German Interior Minister Friedrich Zimmermann if a suspected West German woman terrorist imprisoned in Switzerland is brought to trial here, security officials said yesterday.

They said the threat was made in a letter from Venezuelan-born Illich Ramirez Sanchez, alias Carlos, delivered to the West German Embassy in Jeddah, Saudi Arabia.

The officials described the letter as authentic.

Pope denounces terrorism, violence

VATICAN CITY (AP). — Pope John Paul II yesterday denounced terrorism, guerrilla warfare and the international arms race, saying they demonstrate mankind's "injustice" and "hatred."

John Paul made his remarks in French to a group of 400 Roman Catholic European legislators and members of the European Parliament.

The pontiff listed several "evils" from which society is suffering: "Discrimination, violence, terrorism, guerrilla war, the accumulation of dangerous armaments, the violations of fundamental human rights, the scorn for the life of innocent people and the flagrant disparities between rich and poor."

New drug may help treat cancer

LONDON (Reuters). — Scientists at a British university have discovered a new compound which could help treat breast cancer, according to a paper published in a scientific journal.

Dr. John Mann of Reading University said the compound inhibits the production of estrogen, which is essential for the growth of the tumour in about one-third of breast cancer cases in the western world.

The compound, known as 4HAD, has cured mammary tumours in rats, said the paper in this month's journal of the Royal Society of Chemistry.

Heineken ready to ransom chairman

AMSTERDAM (Reuters). — Heineken breweries said yesterday it was ready to pay a ransom for the release of its chairman, Freddie Heineken, kidnapped Wednesday night by three armed men.

The company was anxiously waiting for the kidnappers to make contact and had asked police to hold back from the case, a spokesman said.

Asked about reports that the kidnappers of Heineken, 60, and his 57-year-old chauffeur, Ab Dodere, had already had been in touch with the company, the spokesman refused to comment.

Two Uzi submachine guns were found at the spot where the kidnappers abandoned a minibus used in the getaway, a police spokesman said. Experts were still examining the blood-spattered vehicle.

Heineken said it had asked the police to hold back their search for the kidnappers to try to ensure the safety of the two victims.

Freddie Heineken, a very wealthy man who is a leading figure in Dutch business and a friend of the royal family, was grabbed by the three masked men as he left his office.

The gunmen, who were waiting

outside, sprayed teargas in the faces of two women who were with him. Dodere was struck and abducted as he went to help Heineken.

A taxi driver who saw the kidnapping gave chase and saw the abductors change cars. But he was forced to duck below the dashboard of his car and reverse when one of the masked men approached with a gun, police said.

At a press conference, police gave the impression they accepted the brewery company's request to hold back from the case, saying the freeing of the two men in good health is their primary concern.

Peru city polls seen as test of regime

LIMA (AP). — Despite guerrilla threats and bloodshed, more than seven million Peruvians are to vote on Sunday in nationwide municipal elections that are seen as a test of President Fernando Belaunde's three years of democracy.

Belaunde's party dominated the last round in 1980, but with annual inflation of 120 per cent, 30 per cent unemployment, daily devaluations, gross national product expected to fall 10 per cent this year, and the Belaunde administration being forced to renegotiate \$350 million in loans, voters are expected to show displeasure at the polls.

Belaunde's party has been trailing the Social Democrats for several months in public opinion polls, indicating a loss of support from the 35 per cent the government candidates won in 1980. The Social Democrats finished third with 22.6 per cent, the United Left with 23.9, and the Christian Democrats with 10.9.

Toll of injured in Italian quake at 100

ROME (AP). — Dozens of families in the northern Italian town of Parma spent Wednesday night outside after a strong quake felt as far away as Switzerland rattled their homes and injured at least 100 people, officials said.

Officials said thousands fled from their homes in Parma, near the epicentre, after the Wednesday afternoon quake that measured 5.8 on the Richter scale. About 400 of the city's 150,000 residents were unable to return, because gas and electric lines were cut or because of structural damage to their buildings.

Authorities in Parma, 458 kilometres north of Rome, reported that at least 100 were injured by falling objects and that 57 spent the night in the hospital receiving treatment. Three were reported in serious condition with head injuries.

East Germany marks Luther jubilee

EAST BERLIN (Reuters). — East Germany yesterday honoured Martin Luther, the 16th century founder of the Reformation who was once condemned by the Communist state as a lackey of princes.

East German deputy leader Gerald Götting said: "Martin Luther has shown Germans the way through five eventful centuries of their history."

He said he hoped that church-state cooperation in celebrations of

the 500th anniversary of Luther's birth today would be a basis for them to work together in future.

But Götting also used his address to church and state leaders and international guests at Luther jubilee celebrations in East Berlin's opera house to attack NATO plans to deploy new missiles.

He said East Germany would increase its armaments if necessary but is determined to prevent a new war in Europe.

Gaddafi asks Congress to remove Reagan

BEIRUT (Reuters). — Libyan leader Col. Muammar Gaddafi yesterday said President Ronald Reagan is power mad and called on the U.S. Congress to remove him.

In a message to Congress reported by the official Libyan news agency, Jana, Gaddafi appealed to congressmen and the American people to end the Reagan presidency before he destroys the world.

In a separate message to the UN secretary-general, the presidents of the Security Council and General Assembly, the Non-aligned Movement, and the Organization of African Unity, Gaddafi urged international action to force the U.S. to remove its growing naval force from the eastern Mediterranean.

McCartney sorry he got along badly with Lennon

LONDON (AP). — Paul McCartney says he is sorry he did not try harder to get along with John Lennon before the ex-Beatle was shot to death in New York three years ago.

In an interview in *TiTiTi* magazine published on Wednesday, the ex-Beatle said: "If I'd known John was going to die, I wouldn't have been so stand-offish."

Europe's racial bias aggravated by economic recession

By LARRY THORSON
LONDON (AP). — Turkish migrant workers suffer in West Germany, France has tried paying Muslim Arabs to go back to North Africa and Britain's non-whites live with pervasive discrimination in employment and housing.

An undercurrent of racial and anti-foreign prejudice is nothing new in Europe, the continent that

gave birth to the fanatical anti-Semitism of Hitler, that sent its armies, traders and missionaries into the world carrying "the white man's burden" of civilizing other peoples.

But as economic recession in the past decade has pushed unemployment to record levels in many countries — 10.1 per cent overall in the 10-nation European common market — foreigners and non-

whites have become increasingly tempting targets.

Many migrant workers were recruited for jobs in Europe 20 or 30 years ago.

The post-war "economic miracle" meant that Turks were welcomed as guest workers in West Germany, that France needed labourers from Algeria, Morocco, Spain and Portugal. Britain's labour

shortage 30 years ago caused it to hire West Indian blacks for London's underground trains and Indians and Pakistanis to work in textile mills.

Today, things are far different. In Britain, for example, unemployment is running at 13 per cent.

Almost all of Britain's minorities are citizens. Elsewhere in Europe, most migrant workers are long-time resident aliens with assimilated children caught in wrenching problems of dual loyalties.

Mixed groups of black and white teenagers who clearly enjoy each other's company are relatively common sights in central London, where they window-shop and hang around street musicians.

But last year, a British Broadcasting Corporation study found that half of all British employers discriminate against blacks. For a TV documentary, the BBC sent both black and white job applicants to 300 companies, and in 50 per cent of the cases, the blacks were told the job had been taken while a white applicant with equal qualifications was told the job was available.

In West Germany, with unemployment of 8.7 per cent, the Turkish minority of 1.6 million is the most visible component of an estimated 4.6 million aliens, and it is the chief target of actions by extremists from right and left. But other aliens, also have trouble.

A black GI and a black American civilian were killed along with a 21-year-old Egyptian last June when a 26-year-old neo-Nazi opened fire during a racial argument in a Nuremberg disco.

The West German Interior Ministry registered 2,047 violations with "rightist extremist background," up from 1,886 in 1981.

The Netherlands' reputation as the most tolerant country in Europe is wearing thin with unemployment at 17 per cent, probably the highest in the industrialized world.


The major Dutch political parties were alarmed in October when the openly racist Centrumpartij won 9 per cent of the vote in municipal elections in the central Dutch town of Almere.

In the late 1970s, Conservative president Valéry Giscard d'Estaing offered immigrants about \$1,500 to leave, but only about 12,000 accepted the offer and many sneaked back in later.

The plan was dropped. But in West Germany, a bill considered likely to pass takes a similar tack, offering up to \$4,200 as "return aid" to tempt Turks, Yugoslavs, Koreans, Moroccans, Portuguese, Spaniards and others to go home.

In Denmark and Norway, polls show majorities thinking immigrants should go home.

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Spurs outgunned at White Hart Lane

LONDON (Reuters). — Expensive close-season signing Charlie Nicholas fired his first goal for more than two months to Spur Arsenal in a 2-1 win over Tottenham in the third round of the English soccer League Cup.

Nicholas, a £650,000 buy from Celtic, put Arsenal ahead in the 34th minute when he pounced on a rebound off goalkeeper Ray Clemence. His previous goal was way back on August 29. Tooy Woodcock extended the lead immediately after halftime with his ninth goal in five matches and although Glenn Hoddle pulled one back with a penalty four minutes later, Arsenal's coolness in defence and sharpness in midfield helped clinch victory.

Spurs also reached the last 16 as the club's misfiring pair John Wark and Paul Mariner shrugged off their cash dispute with the manager to hit the goals to beat Queens' Park Rangers 3-2. Other results: Aston Villa 3, Manchester City 0; Chelsea 2, West Bromwich 1; Everton 2, Coventry 1; Leeds 1, Oxford 1; Norwich 0, Sunderland 0.

In Berne, Belgium, already certain of a place in next year's European championship finals, suffered their first defeat of the tournament when they were beaten 3-1 by Switzerland in their final Group One qualifying tie.

The experienced Belgians, the only nation apart from the hosts to have booked one of the seven places in France, were sent crashing by a reshaped Swiss side determined to avenge the 3-4 thrashing they received in the opening group game in Brussels last October.

In Olympic qualifiers Poland beat Norway 2-0 and Belgium and France drew 1-1.

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REMEMBERING BEN-GURION

Jerusalem Post Editor Ari Rath assesses the qualities of Israel's founding father on the 10th anniversary of his death

IT WAS A COLD, rainy winter night in Jerusalem 10 years ago. Endless lines of people from all walks of life were moving slowly across the Knesset plaza to pay a last tribute to the man who, more than any other single person, is to be credited with the creation of the State of Israel.

Political friends and foes mingled in one huge, orderly crowd to take leave of the man who had become a legend in his lifetime and was regarded by them as the father of the nation. Bitter disputes and fierce arguments, which had been part and parcel of the long political struggle for Jewish independence, were forgotten, as their homage to David Ben-Gurion, the determined and often uncompromising leader, united them.

It was only a few weeks since the end of the bitter Yom Kippur War, and the nation was longing for the voice of a strong political figure who would again imbue it with hope and vision. Ironically, it was the voice and the memory of the dead Ben-Gurion that brought back such hope.

DAVID BEN-GURION was a man of contrasts. His personality can perhaps be summed up as that of a national leader with near-prophetic vision combined with immense political pragmatism and courage. Yet he could be stubborn to the point of unreasonableness over an issue which he regarded as a matter of unassailable principle. He was a tough and determined political leader who was capable of taking the most agonizing decisions against tremendous odds. Faced with the choice of upholding a principle or carrying out a political or military move which he regarded as vital, he would be undeterred by party or personal loyalty, even to his closest allies and comrades. Yet he was also a man of great sentiment and human compassion, although these traits were hidden most of the time under a tough exterior.

He would fight his adversaries without mercy, both inside and outside his own political camp, yet towards the end of his days he yearned to become reconciled with them and to be able to restore old friendships.

A RECOLLECTION of some of the major crossroads and decisions in Ben-Gurion's long political career will best illustrate his foresight, vision, pragmatism and dilemmas. In addition to the famed achievements, there were many political and personal defeats.

In the early Thirties he had reached a personal agreement with

Zeev Jabotinsky, the Revisionist leader, on renewed cooperation between the two major camps of the Zionist movement. Despite their opposing views, Ben-Gurion thought that the re-merging of all Zionist forces would best serve the enormous tasks of national revival and help to remove the bitter and often violent rivalry between the Labour-Zionist and the National-Zionist camps in the tiny Jewish community — the Yishuv — of Eretz Yisrael.

It was a purely pragmatic move, which did not diminish his bitter criticism of the dangers inherent in the teachings of what he perceived as "nationalist, abstract adventurism" which could not contribute to the building of a Jewish homeland in a Jewish society.

Ben-Gurion was overruled by his colleagues in the Labour movement — one of the few times he had to yield to a majority opposing his views — and the rift in the Zionist movement, and later between the major political camps in Israel, widened more and more.

Ben-Gurion was overruled once more by his party colleagues in 1937, when he favoured accepting the partition scheme of the British Peel Commission, which would have created a tiny Jewish state along the coastal strip, roughly between Tel Aviv and Haifa. Yet he believed that it was vital to attain even a small area of Jewish sovereignty where a mini-Jewish state could help rescue the victims of the Nazi regime which had come to power in Germany four years earlier.

IN THE SUMMER of 1939, Britain issued the infamous White Paper, curtailing Jewish immigration and settlement in Palestine to the point of strangulation. A few months later Ben-Gurion was to coin the famous slogan, "We shall fight Hitler as if there was no war against Nazi Germany." He then set out to establish an elaborate organization to bring in Jewish immigrants "illegally" — Aliya Bet — and to establish Jewish settlements in "forbidden" areas under the noses of the British.

Ben-Gurion recognized early on that a military clash with the British in defence of uliya and Jewish settlement, and subsequently with the Arabs who kept on fighting the Yishuv, would be inevitable once World War II ended. Strengthening the Jewish fighting force — the Hagana — which subsequently became the nucleus of the Israel Defence Forces therefore became

his top priority. But at the same time he rejected and fought against the extremist, dissident underground military movements, IZL and LEHI, which were headed by Menachem Begin and Yitzhak Shamir.

In 1942, the crisis year of World War II and eventually its turning-point following the Allied victories at El Alamein and Stalingrad, Ben-Gurion decided that it was time to demand "forthwith" the establishment of a "Jewish commonwealth." Since he proclaimed this before an audience of American Zionists at the Biltmore Hotel in New York, it became known as Ben-Gurion's "Biltmore Programme."

It was rejected by both the more left-wing Jewish part of the Labour movement, and by the right-wing nationalists, because it would have meant the partitioning of Eretz Yisrael into a Jewish and an Arab state. But this time Ben-Gurion's view prevailed within the main stream of the Labour Party — the then Mapai. He knew that without Jewish sovereignty, the survivors of the Nazi Holocaust would not find a home and a refuge once the war was over. Ben-Gurion's determination, which carried the day, caused a split in Mapai and in the Labour movement, from which it only recovered 25 years later. But the main aim of Zionism was saved.

THE NOVEMBER 1947 partition resolution of the United Nations, Britain's exodus from Palestine in May 1948, and the proclamation of the State of Israel on the same day, despite the imminent invasion of five Arab armies, were the logical conclusion of Zionism's political watershed which began with the Biltmore programme.

Twenty-five years later, Ben-Gurion recalled with disappointment another daring move of his which was stifled by a majority of his cabinet colleagues from his own party. Towards the end of the 1948 War of Independence, he proposed a military campaign that could have secured the bulk of the West Bank and all of Jerusalem for Israel.

"I know that we could have got the whole of Jerusalem and the area all the way down to Hebron within 10 days," he said in his last interview with *The Jerusalem Post*. "But the cabinet decided against it and there was nothing I could do."

IN THE EARLY Fifties, Ben-Gurion realized that it was time to come to terms with what he called a "new Germany," which was slowly emerging from the years of Nazi tyranny. He found in Konrad Adenauer, the leader and founder of post-war Germany, who was 10 years his senior, a faithful ally in this daring and painful move. Again, Ben-Gurion met with opposition from the left and from the right. But he prevailed, undeterred even by Herut's march on the Knesset in an attempt to torpedo approval of the

Reparations Agreement with Adenauer's Germany.

Five years after the establishment of the state, Ben-Gurion decided that it was time to reflect and to serve as a personal example for Israel's youth in order to revive the pioneering spirit of the pre-state era. He stepped down from office for a short period and made the young Kibbutz Sde Boker in the Negev his home.

At the height of the Fedayeen attacks in 1956, Ben-Gurion, once again prime minister, became convinced that Israel would have to act against Nasser's Egypt — the main supporter of Arab aggression at the time — possibly in cooperation with the French and the British. He was convinced that he would not be able to launch what was to become known as the Sinai Campaign as long as the moderate and pedantic Moshe Sharett remained foreign minister in his cabinet. Despite their long-standing joint leadership, Ben-Gurion did what he thought was inevitable. He put the choice to his party: "Either Sharett or me. We can no longer work together." A three-man committee, which included Sharett's own brother-in-law, Shaul Avigur, recommended unanimously that Sharett would have to go and that Golda Meir should become foreign minister.

Political determination and necessity had to prevail over personal loyalties in Ben-Gurion's eyes.

THE LAVON affair of the early Sixties, in which the veteran party leaders Golda Meir, Sharett, Pinhas Sapir, and his long-time close associate Levi Eshkol sided against Ben-Gurion, was the undoing of his political career. All attempts at mediation, to bring Ben-Gurion to reason and compromise over an issue which, on the face of it, was esoteric and largely irrelevant to the realities of the Sixties, failed. In Ben-Gurion's view, the need for a judicial inquiry into the 1954 security "mishap" in Egypt when Pinhas Lavon was defence minister was a sacred principle.

In June 1963, 15 years after he became Israel's first prime minister, Ben-Gurion stepped down. He realized that he had lost the confidence of his closest party colleagues, who in fact had revolted against his firm and so often uncompromising leadership.

Two years later, in 1965, Ben-Gurion took a completely unexpected step. He decided to revolt against the Labour movement which he had founded, and informed his still loyal supporters Moshe Dayan, Shimon Peres, Yitzhak Navon and Yosef Almogi that he was forming his own party — the List of Israel Workers, Rafi. When they failed to prevail upon him to desist from such an extreme move, they followed him, reluctantly, into the political wilderness.

Perhaps one of Ben-Gurion's biggest disappointments came with the celebrations of his 80th birthday in 1966. It was the year of the "great split" in Mapai, and although thousands of people had come down to Sde Boker to attend a big pageant, depicting the history of his life, some of his closest colleagues, with whom he had shared his entire political life, stayed away. He was then the head of the small, 10-member Rafi Knesset faction, the first time that he had been in opposition to the establishment. Yet he seemed undeterred and stepped up the writing of his memoirs.

JANUARY 1968, brought personal tragedy. Paula, his faithful companion for 50 years, died suddenly. Ben-Gurion went to the Sde Boker College, the fulfilment of one of his dreams of an institute of higher learning in the heart of the Negev, to choose the site of a grave for his wife and himself, a small plot opposite the library, facing the Wilderness of Zin.

As if by the irony of fate, Ben-Gurion's loneliness became political as well as personal in that same month: his faithful disciples, Moshe Dayan and Shimon Peres, decided to rejoin Mapai and to form the Labour Party together with

Ahdut Ha'avoda. Ben-Gurion remained a lone opposition of one in the Knesset.

He began to spend more and more time at Sde Boker, immersing himself in his hundreds of files and thousands of books, writing page after page by hand every day, as if in a fever to complete his memoirs before his time ran out.

Then came his 85th birthday in 1971, which became the year of the "great reconciliation." The entire cabinet, headed by Prime Minister Golda Meir, came down to Sde Boker to hold a special session in his honour in the college library. At last Ben-Gurion was at peace with his friends and former foes, and the bitter disputes of recent years were forgotten.

Israel's first prime minister and elder statesman had become an undisputed national figure, reaching another pinnacle in the long public career that stretched over seven decades — one of the few leaders in the history of any nation to have lived long enough to see his political visions materialize.

IN THE LAST interview I was privileged to have with him, in April, 1973, at the time of Israel's 25th Independence Day, Ben-Gurion reflected calmly on the stormy days of 1948.

"We simply wanted to be on our own at last," he said. He was as convinced now, as he had been then, of the rightness of his decision to go ahead with the plans to proclaim the establishment of the State of Israel on May 15, despite the imminent invasion by five Arab armies and the advice of influential friends and statesmen, such as the U.S. secretary of state, George Marshall, to postpone the proclamation to a more opportune moment.

"I knew that they would not succeed in destroying us, although the Arab states fighting us had 30 million people and we were a mere 650,000, including women, children and old people. I feared we might lose 60,000 in the battle," he said with characteristic directness, "but

we actually lost little more than 6,000."

And then, as if in a flash-back, he recalled the hard but beautiful days of his arrival in Eretz Yisrael at the beginning of the century; his seemingly endless walk through the sand to Petah Tikva in the summer of 1906, only a few hours after landing at the port of Jaffa; and his loneliness as a young man of 19 far away from his home and family.

"We were only a handful of Jews in this country, but I already knew then that we would have a state of our own one day."

AT ONE POINT in the interview Ben-Gurion expressed regret that he had not been able to make up with some of the key-figures who had turned against him during the Lavon affair. Former prime minister Levi Eshkol had already been dead four years, Pinhas Lavon himself was critically ill, and Independent Liberal leader Pinhas Rosen had turned down Ben-Gurion's feelers for reconciliation. At the same time, with all his criticism of Menachem Begin, Ben-Gurion sounded rather pleased that, after all their years of bitter rivalry, they would meet from time to time to exchange views and recall old arguments.

He celebrated his last, 87th, birthday in Tel Aviv on October 18, 1973. The Yom Kippur War was still raging, but the worst days were over, and Israeli troops were advancing in the north and in the south. Ben-Gurion expressed his faith in Israel's victory, stressing that "the Bible inculcates courage and tenacity in the People of the Book." And he added:

"As long as the people of Israel remain small in number, they will face the world alone; but when there is a big, strong nation in Israel it will dwell securely among the nations and many will seek its friendship."

This was to be Ben-Gurion's last public statement. A few weeks later he suffered a stroke from which he never recovered.

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The full half of the glass

Post Political Reporter Sarah Honig assesses the significance — locally and nationally — of the run-off elections.

LIKE BEAUTY, political victory is perhaps in the eye of the beholder. This is the one inescapable conclusion that can safely be drawn from the local elections now that the second and final round is over. If anything, the run-offs again proved how adept both major parties are at seeing only the full half of their particular glass and ignoring the empty half. Both the Likud and Labour focused smugly on their wins and belittled their losses.

This is just what happened at the end of the first round of the elections on October 25. Labour Party chairman Shimon Peres then euphorically announced an "almost turnaround" in national voting patterns, heralding, to his mind, a Labour victory at the next Knesset polls.

For the Likud, Deputy Prime Minister David Levy was gratified to note that his party had not lost and, indeed, had even managed to show some gains, despite the economic crisis, cabinet shifts, and other disasters, all of which combined to create a very unfavourable position for the Likud.

IN SOME WAYS, the second round — though limited to only 34 local councils — was more interesting for political observers than the first, though this was not at all reflected in a higher voter turnout.

The run-offs put to the test some of the claims of victory made by the two chief protagonists. Labour, for example, claimed success after the first round in Kiryat Shmona and Dimona, though no mayoral candidate surmounted the 40 per cent minimum necessary for election on the first round. It also claimed that there had been a turnaround in development towns away from the Likud and in favour of Labour.

To top that, the second round of the 1983 local elections had more sheer drama in it for the simple reason that the races were strictly two-way contests. There were not numerous lists in the arena and no council seats were up for grabs. The contests involved races between two mayoral candidates who had risen to the top of the heap in the first round.

Wherever the combatants represented the Likud and Labour, the battle became all the more interesting because of the impression that the two major political blocs were, in effect, engaged in a direct showdown; it was therefore believed that the result would somehow indicate an overall political mood, with implications

for the next Knesset election, whenever that may be called.

BUT DID the run-offs really clarify anything or confirm trends discerned in the first round?

The answer can be no more than a very frail and qualified yes, and that only in a limited sense or in a specific sector of the electorate.

The run-offs strongly underscored the one signal which emanated from the first round — the Likud was not punished by the voters in the wake of the economic upheavals and the resignation of prime minister Menachem Begin. Labour, contrary to vociferous proclamations, failed to drum up a decisive clear-cut protest vote. If anything, Labour's rhetoric only made the Likud look better than it otherwise would have done.

The second significant outcome of the run-offs is that Labour's jubilant claims of a reverse in development towns did not materialize. The Likud did not control most of these towns to begin with, and traditionally mustered more support in them for its Knesset list than for its local candidates.

In the 1978 local elections — hot on the heels of the Likud's 1977 Knesset victory — it made a few hesitant strides in development towns, winning Kiryat Malachi, Yavne, Beit Shemesh and Kiryat Gat. In last month's first round, it maintained control in all these, despite all the handicaps, and won several more.

The clincher came in this week's second round, with a whole crop of development towns falling into Likud hands, most of them wrested from traditional Labour control, in some cases since the very founding of the towns.

Such was the case in Kiryat Shmona, where Prosper Azran convincingly beat Labour's veteran mayor Avraham Aloni. Labour's campaign manager, Mordechai Gur, MK, ascribed much importance to Kiryat Shmona, since it is perceived as the chief beneficiary of the Lebanon War.

In Dimona, uninterrupted



decades of Labour control were overturned by the Likud's Eliyahu Hellali.

The Likud can now claim control of almost the entire development town component of Galilee, as well as great gains in the development town sector elsewhere — all this under adverse conditions.

Labour's development town victories — in Sderot and Ofakim — were against NRP candidates, whose party's performance in the local polls can hardly instil much hope in the feuding NRP leadership.

But as any freshman statistics student learns right off, anything can be explained with numbers and any number can be explained away. Gur, for example, did not tally Labour with the Likud in the

development town sector. He did not compare the outcome of the 1978 and 1983 local polls. Instead, he compared the number of votes which the individual Labour candidate in each development town garnered in the latest local election with the total number of votes cast for Labour in the town in the 1981 Knesset contest.

From Gur's point of view, this is an analogy that pays, since it cannot but make Labour look good, regardless of the actual results.

BUT THE PROBLEM is that this is like comparing apples with oranges. Local and Knesset elections are different, with different voting patterns and different considerations guiding the electorate's choice.

Diehard Likud supporters can

support a Labour mayor and vice-versa. Local issues and the personal appeal of the mayoral candidate more than anything else govern the decision of the voters locally. This is the only way to explain one party's debacle in one city and its landslide success in a nearby municipality, with a similar population.

Parties can do well in a city in the national elections, but lose the mayoralty because it fielded a weak candidate. The Likud since 1977 has been doing better in the Knesset arena than in the municipal races, for instance. Only in the latest local elections has it shown signs of beginning to make any inroads into Labour's municipal power, having won 14 out of the 20 run-off races in which it participated.

Thus, since voter preferences locally mirror very little of their Knesset voting patterns, Gur's comparison is not quite valid. It is far from certain that those who backed one party's mayoral candidate in Kiryat Shmona will necessarily support his party for the Knesset, especially when it is not known when or under what economic and political conditions the Knesset elections will be held.

Labour had already proclaimed such success through a similar comparison in 1978, juxtaposing the local election returns then to the 1977 Knesset election results. But the jubilant predictions then of a Labour comeback in development towns were not borne out by the 1981 Knesset elections.

Moreover, figures in run-off elections are, by their nature, misleading. In a two-way race, percentages garnered by winners and losers are always large. If the victor got 60 per cent, then the loser still came away with 40 per cent. This does not, however, mean that the loser's party has increased its local support, because the run-off is a race conducted under special conditions.

Just how dangerous it is to attempt to translate local contests into national Knesset trends is demonstrated by the upsets which the elections provided in two more municipal sectors — the large

working-class immigrant cities and the veteran middle-class municipalities.

Unlike the development town category, where a clear pro-Likud trend was established, in both the other categories Labour and the Likud can indulge their penchant for wishful thinking by gazing fixedly into their private full half of the glass.

The immigrant towns yielded an Ashdod success for Labour, while the Likud can happily point to Lod. Ashdod is a big feather in the Labour cap by all accounts. But is it representative of a trend?

The Likud's three-term incumbent Zvi Zilker was foiled in the first round by no less than four competing Likud breakaway candidates. They prevented him from attaining the 40 per cent minimum that would have assured him of election on the first round (though he came close to the target) and continued working against him on the second round as well.

Before the run-off, he also made a bad tactical error by contracting a coalition agreement with Agudat Yisrael. This lost him support, since many voters in Ashdod fear the growing influx of ultra-Orthodox residents. Moreover, Labour's man, Arye Azulai, is of Moroccan origin and he also had the good political sense to team up with a local Georgian immigrant list. In Ashdod terms, this constituted an unbeatable combination, making Zilker's downfall a foregone conclusion in Likud headquarters.

BUT JUST how little it all means nationally can be inferred from the results in the almost twin towns of Lod and Ramle. Lod saw the election of the Likud's Maxim Levy (the deputy premier's younger brother), who wrested the city from Labour rule, while next door in Ramle, Labour came out on top.

These towns are not different enough, socially or economically, to produce contradictory results that make sense nationally or serve as a yardstick for national elections.

The fact that towns so close in character and so close geographically can go such different

political routes leads to the inevitable conclusion that each case was decided by the appeal of the contenders in the context of specific local situations.

An identical lesson can be learned from the run-off results in the well-to-do veteran cities. Labour surprised itself by doing so well in Ramat Gan and the Likud gloried in its unexpected Netanyahu landslide. Here again, cities of similar socio-economic make-up produced quite different electoral results.

After the first round in Ramat Gan, when it was apparent that three-time Likud incumbent Dr. Yisrael Peled was doing badly in this traditionally Liberal city, Likud insiders diagnosed that he was suffering from the Nevo Syndrome.

They were alluding to the fall in the first round in Herzliya of veteran Labour mayor Yosef Nevo, largely because of personal unpopularity. Here, the Likud declared, was something similar, but with the shoe on the other political foot.

Of course, Peled, unlike Nevo, ran neck-and-neck with his challenger and was also foiled by a breakaway Likud list, led by David Melamedowitz, which denied him 14 per cent of the vote in the first round. That, with Peled's own 39 per cent, would have been more than enough to put him over the top.

Incidentally, Ramat Gan, though a Liberal bastion, registered a Labour lead in the Knesset elections, illustrating once again that one type of election can hardly serve as a gauge for another.

Perhaps the new Likud mayor of Netanyahu, Yoel Elroy, explained his victory and his Labour opponent's defeat best when he advised that "no one try to read anything into these elections that isn't there."

"These were local affairs and were won or lost on local issues," he said. "In Netanyahu, people wanted a change from the Labour administration. That's all there is to it."

That's all there was to it in the first round, too. Whether the parties' national headquarters like it or not, these elections have only a very limited significance.

If Labour wins the next Knesset elections, it will have very little to do with the fact that Avraham Aloni, the many-time Labour mayor of Kiryat Shmona, lost to his Likud challenger Prosper Azran by a seemingly smaller margin than the Labour Knesset list lost to the Likud Knesset list in the 1981 national elections.

War of words against Israel

Post Washington Correspondent Wolf Blitzer looks at the effect of the pro-Arab lobbyists in the U.S. capital

OVER THE past decade, Americans of Arab descent have become increasingly more aggressive in trying to lobby for greater U.S. support for the Arab cause. As an ethnic political power, they still lag well behind the American Jewish community.

But at the same time, Arab Americans have made some inroads. In the process, of course, they have had both considerable direct and indirect support from other groups which have a huge stake in promoting the Arabs — the big business community, the major banks, the oil companies, the giant construction firms with contracts in Saudi Arabia and elsewhere in the Gulf, and the professional "Arabists" in the foreign policy establishment.

I.L. "Sy" Keneen, the founder of the American Israel Public Affairs Committee (AIPAC), the pro-Israeli lobbying group on Capitol Hill, used to refer to this conglomerate as "the pro-diplomatic lobby."

The National Association of Arab Americans (NAAA), which was actually established on the AIPAC model, has become much more outspoken in recent years in trying to do two things: explain the Arab side of the story as effectively as possible, while at the same time, make Israel's case as weak as possible.

One of the NAAA's major areas

of concentration has been Israel's enormous dependence on U.S. economic and military assistance.

For years, they have sought to weaken congressional and public support for these large scale U.S. aid programmes to Israel. Their efforts, based on the annual roll calls in both the House and Senate, have not been very successful. Israel, by far, is still the most popular U.S. foreign-aid recipient. But they continue to try, and now, they have come up with a new twist.

"Is it fair to America?" the NAAA asks in 60-second paid radio commercials heard lately on a local station. "At a time when there's less for all Americans, when unemployment affects millions, when we are suffering the effects of Israel's invasion of Lebanon, is it fair for Congress to give \$2.6 billion to Israel?"

"Altogether, over the past 10 years, Israel has obtained some \$22 billion in gifts and low-interest

loans, and at this rate will get 44 billion U.S. dollars in the next 10 years. This is not fair. This is outrageous."

THAT RATHER BLUNT style of political lobbying, in itself, would be newsworthy. But the NAAA goes on to single out one specific congressman who has been among Israel's best and most influential friends: Democratic Representative Clarence Long of Maryland, the powerful chairman of the house appropriations subcommittee on foreign operations.

It is that panel which must pass all foreign-aid legislation. And it is that panel, under Long's active leadership, which has made certain that Israel's aid package — as originally proposed by the administration — is not only maintained but actually increased every year.

"Congressman Clarence Long of Baltimore is at the forefront of this more-for-Israel campaign," the ad

says. "Call Clarence Long at the House Appropriations committee. Ask him why he wants more for Israel when there's less for America. This message is brought to you by the National Association of Arab Americans. We paid for this spot because we think you have a right to know."

UNDERSTANDABLY, the ad has caused a stir in Washington, especially in the Jewish community. At least one local radio station is playing a response — without charge — noting that Israel is a valued strategic asset of the United States and that aid to Israel represents an investment in America's own national security.

Long, for his part, has not made a major issue out of his being targeted by the NAAA, although it clearly has upset him. He is determined to continue in his support for Israel, irrespective of the opposition.

"So far," he said in an interview with *The Jerusalem Post*, "I've ig-

nored them."

He said he would continue this low profile until "I feel that it got to the point where I think they are a real embarrassment." That has not yet occurred.

In any case, Long, like so many others in Congress and the administration, sees U.S. assistance as vital to America's own security. He is not about to back away from that stance.

The Arabs, he said, are the ones who have been "extracting nearly a trillion dollars from the U.S. taxpayers and working people by raising the price of gasoline through the oil embargo and using that money to buy weapons that threaten Israel and also menace each other."

Long added: "Israel is probably the best guarantee that we have in the Middle East to defend against Arab nationalism and oppression and Russian imperialism."

"Without Israel, what on earth would we do? Take the price to us in terms of Marines, for example.

We would have to take scores of thousands of people into the Middle East to protect the oil wells and so on. That would require calling up the reserves and the draft because, right now, we are spread so thin that an attack on Korea, or an attack on the Turkish Straits, or something like that would make it impossible for us to deal with our commitments with our present force. And who wants a draft and who wants a calling up of the reserve forces?"

Long believes he was targeted because "they are also trying to intimidate the Congress. Most of this effort is going on in Washington. I think they are trying to send a message to other congressmen: 'Look, if you vote for aid to Israel, this is the kind of thing that is going to happen to you.' So this is not just an attack on me."

THE NAAA, while increasingly active in recent years, has also faced some severe problems from within

the Arab American community.

For one thing, another group has emerged — the American Lebanese League — which is by no means hostile towards Israel. That group supports the Jemayel government in Beirut and its leadership has pointed out that most of the estimated three million Americans of Arab descent — as opposed to six million Jews — are really Lebanese Christians, rather than Arabs.

On the other side of the NAAA are the more radical Arab Americans who have been even more hostile towards Israel. Among them is the American Arab Anti-Discrimination Committee, headed by Dr. James Zogby and former Democratic Senator James Abourezk of South Dakota. Their major effort has been to wash as much of Israel's dirty linen as possible in public.

But if the NAAA thinks that its radio campaign against Long is going to score some points for the Arab cause up on Capitol Hill, it is wrong.

For one thing, most congressmen have a sense of comradeship and, if anything, they resent these direct attacks against a colleague. And for another, the next time the NAAA comes to testify before Long's subcommittee, its spokesmen might have a rough time from the chairman.

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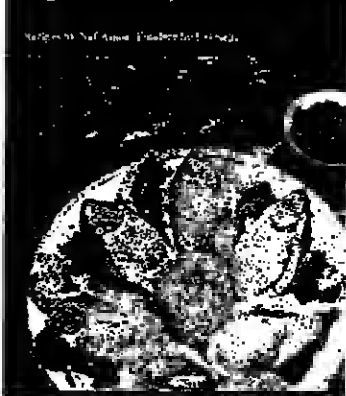
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By ALLAN E. SHAPIRO

WHILE PUBLIC attention is centred these days on restoring confidence in the economy, it is appropriate to consider the problem of confidence in government. Not in this government, in particular, or the one that preceded it, or the one that will come after it — but in government *per se*. The problem transcends politics. It is a matter of legitimacy and authority.

Legitimacy and authority in government mean that a minister is not just another politician. But not on Israel Television. It is not disrespected but an erroneous perception of his role that explains the way Israel Television presents a minister before the viewing public.

A minister may indeed appear as one more contestant in the political arena, in which case he should be treated on television just as any other political factor. But he may appear as a minister, wrapped in the garb of authority and legitimacy. Then he must be presented accordingly.

Yigal Cohen-Orgad's announcement on currency controls was — or should have been — such an appearance. The television news establishment, however, failed to make a distinction.

It seems that there is no way that a government minister can make an announcement to the public, other than in the format of an interview, without being immediately exposed to probing questions, generally of a critical nature. The problem is not in the courtesy or lack of it of the particular interviewer — although, even here, there is much to be desired — but in the interview format itself.

The interview, as employed on Israel Television, is rarely for the purpose of eliciting information. Rather it is in the nature of a confrontation, after the model of courtroom cross-examination. Its journalistic tradition spans Edward G. Robinson in *Front-Page* and Woodward and Bernstein in *Watergate*.

INVESTIGATIVE REPORTING has an honoured place in journalism, but its place is not everywhere. It would have been very much in order in a critical examination of the bank stock bailout, which was highly questionable from any economic, social or legal point of view, and exceptional, if not unique, not only for Israel, but for any developed free nation.

But here, Israel Television was passive, almost submissive, contributing thereby to the lack of significant public debate on the relevant issues.

Just as the medium is the message, so is the interview format. It is a confrontation with the public, represented by the inquiring reporter. The confrontation immediately introduces an element of conflict. Indeed, it almost assumes conflict.

Surely such a public-vs.-government confrontation has its place on the television screen. President Ronald Reagan will no doubt be asked probing questions about Grenada at his press conference, and Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger may choose to expose himself to the cross-fire of *Meet the Press* or *Face the Nation*, on which our *Moked* is patterned.

But one cannot imagine the U.S. president announcing and explaining the invasion of Grenada as part of a television interview, in which he is immediately challenged with hostile questions.

YET THIS is the fate of the luckless minister in Israel, with an important announcement to make and the desire to make it in person.

Not even the president of the state is spared. Chaim Herzog's explanation of his decision to place the task of forming the present government on Yitzhak Shamir was also via the interview route. An exemption was granted to his predecessor, Yitzhak Navon, after the massacres in the Sabra and Shatila refugee camps, a television appearance whose extraordinary impact on the public mood was due not only to its content, but also to the fact that the president had spoken to the nation directly.

The emergency regulations permit the government to make an announcement in case of national emergency. Former finance minister Yoram Aridor was severely and properly criticized for exploiting this legal dodge to defend his economic policies.

There is no excuse of the subterfuge, of course, but sympathy is due to a responsible minister who is reduced to such means as the only way to present his views directly to the public.

This does not mean that any minister should have an automatic right to television time just for the asking. Criteria of newsworthiness and public interest are relevant, and they are for the Broadcasting Authority to apply. But the possibility of a direct, unmediated address to the nation should exist.

When Cohen-Orgad announced the administrative controls on the purchase of foreign currency, he was immediately peppered with questions, if that is the proper term for them, of the "how-can-we-trust-you-after-all-you-people-have-done-to-us" variety.

The questions were legitimate, but the restoration of public confidence was also a legitimate objective of the minister. He had a right to try, without hindrance from the Broadcasting Authority, at least not then.

TREATING THE minister as just another political partisan, the interviewer then turned with fine impartiality to the opposition spokesman, Gad Ya'acobi, to whom the same interview technique was duly applied.

Equal time, the apparent rationale for twinning Cohen-Orgad with Ya'acobi, does not mean equal status. The Alignment is the opposition; it is not a government in exile. Israel has no equivalent of the British monarch's speech from the throne. By this device, the queen presents the programme of the government in a statement she delivers, although it is prepared by the prime minister.

If we ever develop such a custom, the government's programme will probably be presented by a television announcer. What other symbol of legitimacy and authority do we have?

The writer is a political scientist.

THE LABOUR Alignment, buoyed up by its partial successes in the local elections and by the government's troubles in the economic sphere, has made clear its determination to press for early elections to the Knesset.

It should not come as a surprise if it is at long last joined in its initiative by the Likud, which hitherto has resisted the idea. A confluence of developments in a number of spheres would seem to militate in favour of Likud support despite the desperate opposition of its small religious coalition partners.

The most obvious giveaway of the intention to go to early elections is the package of economic steps — it hardly merits the title "economic programme" — successfully maneuvered through the cabinet by Finance Minister Yigal Cohen-Orgad in his first three weeks in office.

Orgad is a knowledgeable professional economist and a courageous enough Likud politician to be sufficiently aware of the true dimensions of Israel's economic crisis to permit him to talk a good game. What he has been saying, to the effect that "the party's over," cannot be faulted. He has had no reason to be embarrassed by the irresponsible pie-in-the-sky "correct economics" history of his predecessor so he is not stopped from speaking many home truths to the Israeli public.

But the package that he has pushed through the cabinet in record time is a far cry from the tenor of his words. Part of the yawning gap between Orgad's words and his deeds can be explained by his need to work within the constraints of the selfsame skin-of-the-teeth.

WILL THE NEW education levy lead to the erosion of free compulsory education in Israel or is it simply a means of raising revenue to pay for increased salaries for teachers?

According to Ora Namir, head of the Knesset Education Committee, the new education levy is not the beginning of the end of good state education for all, because as far as she is concerned, the rot set in five years ago.

During that period, she says, no less than 130,000 learning hours were lopped off the elementary schools' timetable. This includes extra reading, mathematics and school library hours, especially earmarked for educationally disadvantaged pupils.

There have also been cuts in services which hit directly at Israel's poorest children, such as the near-total abolition of school meals and dental services. Any further cuts are likely to go to the heart of Israel's education system, class teaching and guidance-counseling hours.

This is because 85 per cent of the ministry's budget goes on teachers' salaries, and teachers' salaries must soon be raised by 20 per cent if the four-year-old recommendations of the Etzioni Commission on teachers' pay and conditions are to be implemented. And if they are not implemented very soon, both of the teachers' unions are likely to take industrial action.

THE COMMISSION, whose recommendations were approved by the cabinet in 1979, was set up to find ways and means of improving teachers' performance.

Israeli teachers, the commission stated in its findings, have both a low self-image and do not enjoy high status in the eyes of the public. One of the many means the commission recommended for helping to raise the status of the teaching profession was a salary increase of 35 per cent, which meant equalization with the salaries of engineers. Other recommendations included the full professional qualification of all teachers, which means either a BA or a diploma after four years at a recognized teachers' training college, more in-service training — and two more working hours a week by each teacher.

Some of these recommendations have simply dribbled away over the past four years. The cabinet of 1979, and the then finance minister Yigael Hurvitz, balked at the staggering thought of 35 per cent raises for the nation's 65,000 teachers, but the cabinet accepted the recommendations in principle. Hurvitz demanded that the increases be paid in stages, a demand that was

Necessary reform

By YOSEF GOELL

coalition majority that prevented Yoram Aridor's belated conversion to the economics of sanity.

THE DIMENSIONS of the Orgad package, however, are an indication of his recognition of the fact that no real economic reform can be effected within the context of the government coalition as it is now constituted. The most that can realistically be aimed at, he seems to have concluded, is some emergency fire-fighting measures which would not alienate too many voters.

The positive effects of last month's big devaluation will be totally eroded in two to three months unless the automatic indexation of wages is broken before next January. But there seems to be next to no hope of actually bringing the Histadrut to agree to that, even under the threat of growing unemployment.

The imposition of a monthly fee of IS700 on parents of schoolchildren in lieu of earlier high-flow talk of cutting budgets turns out to be a source of funding of the teachers' wage rises under the Etzioni Report which had been

resisted even by Aridor for close to three years.

Overshadowing everything is the fact that the Treasury's support for the shares of the big banks now totals over half a billion dollars, a figure which will clearly outweigh whatever real cuts are made in the government budgets.

The discrepancy between Orgad's talk and his economic package can be explained only by the realization that this is the maximum that is politically feasible in the short term with a long-term new economic policy feasible only as the result of a political reshuffling made possible by early elections.

THE PUBLIC opinion polls indicating that Labour is ahead of the Likud should not be taken too seriously. The turn-around in the 1981 Knesset elections should serve as an example.

The real question that should be worrying the Likud leaders is whether the economic situation can be expected to get better or worse. In terms of a year or two, the answer is clearly, worse. But it need not start getting bad enough to stampede a large number of vacillating voters into the arms of

Labour for at least the next few months.

The argument in favour of the Likud's backing early elections is further strengthened by the outcome of the local elections. Likud politicians were clearly worried that the economic events of the last two months would wipe them out in the local polls. The results, however, were quite balanced between the Likud, Labour and the large number of local lists; in any case, they provided much greater cause for optimism than anything Likud leaders had hoped for.

Further, Israel is mired as deeply in Lebanon as it was months ago, but the advent of the winter snows in that country may well postpone the start of a major terrorist campaign against the IDF in Southern Lebanon until the late spring thaw. Daily casualty lists may hopefully not be a major factor in the political debate for the next four to five months.

And above all, the new honeymoon between the Reagan administration and that of Yitzhak Shamir can be expected to reach its zenith during the prime minister's planned visit to Washington next month. The timing of a Likud move for a Knesset vote on early elections may well come with Shamir's triumphant return from Washington.

THE SMALL parties, regardless of what their leaders are saying, are the ones that are opposed to early elections. It is clear that neither Labour nor the Likud can get legislation calling for a dissolution of the Knesset without the other's support.

The improved tenor of personal relations between leaders of the two

major parties following the political eclipse of Begin, Sharon and Aridor may be just the factor to make such agreement possible, despite the chagrin of the Likud's small coalition partners.

When and if such feelers are put out, it would be desirable if agreement were extended to an area beyond the mere calling of elections. It has been clear for some time that no economic reform will be possible for a future government headed by either major party if it remains at the mercy of its small, particularistic coalition partners.

It is time for the leaders of both major parties to recognize that their parties — and indeed the country — share a common interest: that of making effective government possible. The minimum precondition for this is the elimination of governmental dependence on the small parties.

The leaders of the Likud and Labour should be courageous enough to set the rules of the game to permit their playing for the full bank. The next government should have either a Likud or a Labour majority in the Knesset. This can be accomplished quite easily by raising the threshold for participation in the distribution of Knesset seats after an election from the present 1 per cent to 3 or 4 per cent.

More far-reaching proposals for electoral reform can come later, but that step, which would take us from dependence on paralyzed coalition government to majority one-party government, must be undertaken in the present Knesset.

The writer is a member of the Jerusalem Post editorial staff.

The heart of the matter

By SUSAN BELLOS

accepted by the Education Ministry and finally by the teachers. A compromise was reached whereby the teachers would accept considerably less pay — but would not work any more hours.

MANY OBSERVERS felt that this compromise was a sad reflection of what is called the "feminization" of Israel's teaching profession. This meant, and means, quite simply that almost all our (Jewish) elementary school teachers and most of secondary school teachers are women, which in turn means that for too many of them, teaching is just a supplementary income in the family.

And as far as many teachers' mothers are concerned, it seems, they would rather earn less money and have more time with their families.

But these attitudes were predicated on relative economic plenty; it remains to be seen how long Israel's female teachers will remain passive about smaller wage packets during the present recession.

Ora Namir sees the new IS700-a-month education levy as part of a general erosion of the law of universal, free and compulsory education. This law, she notes, was written into Israel's Declaration of Independence and, she says, "it's one of the things that this country is all about."

What this country is all about, in her view, is an educated, and equal, population.

The levy also worries Namir because she thinks "it will hit the poorest and weakest the hardest — never mind the middle-class, they'll manage."

When there are cuts in education, Namir says, some parents will give up everything — "a new car, a video, holidays, anything and everything rather than their children going short of music lessons or museum visits."

But when poorer families who are sometimes not aware of the importance of extra-curricular learning are faced with contributing an extra IS700 a month, they are likely to be a lot less enthusiastic about after-school activities. And these, says Namir, are precisely the families

whose children are most in need of enrichment.

BUT WHAT ABOUT the Education Ministry's rough estimate that 20 per cent of Israeli families will be exempted from the levy? And what about the positive discrimination shown in making sure that all families, whether they have one or fifteen children, will pay only IS700 each?

"What, and whom, is going to decide who can pay and who can't?" asks Namir. "It will end up with families having to go to the welfare offices to ask for exemptions. And many families will be too ashamed to expose their children to the stigma of being welfare cases and will just suffer silently and pay up."

People in the Education Ministry dislike the new levy intensely and seem to feel that they were huddled into it by threats from the new finance minister; that this is the only way he can cover the salary increases required by the Etzioni Commission.

Eliezer Shmueli, the ministry's director-general, clearly finds the whole idea distasteful. "Our job is to provide education and not become a tax-collection agency," he says.

Nor does he believe that the levy has anything to do with covering the Etzioni salary increases. "That agreement was a cabinet decision made four years ago, and the government is still bound by it. Whether the school levy does or does not cover those wage increases is besides the point. They are committed by a cabinet decision of 1979."

Shmueli does not, however, see the new levy as being the first step towards two systems of education in Israel, a poor and public one, and a growing small private sector for the elite. "That's rubbish," he says. "There is a tiny minority of private schools in Israel, some of which are unlicensed by the Education Ministry. They are, and I think they will always be, irrelevant to the Israeli public."

The levy, in his view, is just an unpleasant way of collecting more money for a painfully limping

budget. "But what scares me stiff," he says, "is the threat to class learning hours next September."

WORDS LIKE "private education," "erosion" and "equality" are to some extent a question of definition.

While Eliezer Shmueli is probably right in not expecting Israeli parents to descend in droves and press for an alternative private school system, Ora Namir is also clearly right in perceiving a real erosion in the quality of much of Israeli education.

What is likely to happen is more of what is happening right now: middle-class schools will demand more and more extra payments for extra cultural and educational activities which schools serving poorer populations won't dare to. And middle-class parents, faced with a situation where the average class size in both Israel's elementary and junior high schools is fast approaching 40, will resort to paying for more and more private lessons.

In better days, those same parents might be shelling out for violin lessons... but today's middle-class parents are more likely to be paying for private math, English and even remedial reading lessons.

Middle-class children, thanks to the valiant efforts of many of their parents, will be privately compensated for the deficiencies of today's state education, but the children who most need that compensation are already losing out.

One of the big items on last week's budget cuts was what are referred to as "after-school activities." What this often means is tutoring for poorer children in community centres in such basics as math and reading, as well as equally important cultural activities, such as music and art.

THE PRESENT CUTS, which are part of a general trend, reflect a government not overly concerned with egalitarianism. In spite of all the Likud's professed concern for its poor Oriental electorate, it is doing very little to provide them with a better schooling.

It can be argued, of course, that this government represents a people who are not really concerned with egalitarianism any more. Perhaps it's an old-fashioned idea; perhaps what we are all longing for is free competition, a meritocracy and the survival of the fittest.

Perhaps. But in a country so totally dedicated to the military, the ministries of finance and defence might do well to ponder the following fact: 20 per cent of Israel's male recruits cannot read the front page of a tabloid newspaper. Considering that another 20 per cent of our third-graders, according to surveys conducted this year by Dr. Yosef, Bushi of the Hebrew University's School of Education, have very poor reading and math levels, this figure is unlikely to "change" dramatically unless there is a lot more financial investment by the government.

And according to Ora Namir, "if the present erosion continues, we won't have 20 per cent of functional, illiterates going into the army in 10 years time — but 30 per cent."

Perhaps we are living in such hard times that we should all forget about culture. But nasty realities remain, such as the fact that Israel's army is becoming more and more computerized, and must continue to do so in order to keep its edge. Good soldiers, let alone good citizens, can't be made on today's budgets.

The writer is the education correspondent of The Jerusalem Post.

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504, 1976, after engine overhaul, a year, excellent condition, 03-951025, 052-55450.
504, G.L. 1975, automatic, air conditioner, steel metallic, 03-363174.
104, G.L., late 1981, one owner, 25,000 km., 747611.
304 station, 1978, 78,000 km., excellent condition, 03-923886.
505, 1976, after engine overhaul, 1981, excellently kept, 03-732292.
504 GL, 1973, automatic, 33,000, 311133, 373353.
304 station, 1979, one owner, automatic, air conditioning, 03-724660, Saturday, 03-493501, weekdays.
504, 1976, automatic, air conditioner, radio, test, well kept, 052-21216.
504, 1974, automatic, excellent condition, well kept, 055-6162, 03-86914.
504, 1974, automatic, good mechanical condition, 420,000, 919284.
504, 1973, well kept, excellent condition, radio, tape, ventilator, 053-42935.
504, 1973, excellent, year test, 170,000 km., Tel. 03-410134.
Peugeot 504, 1976, automatic, unit, 03-611022, work, 03-470670, home.
505 SR, 2000, late 1980, air conditioner, 35,000 km., like new, 1,950,000, Tel. 03-780448.
504, 1973, 91,000 km., test, 52700, Tel. 03-780448.
504 station, automatic, 1974, second owner, 180,000 km., 054-90190.

WOLKSWAGEN

Volkswagen commercial (Transporter), 1983, windows + benches, 03-724672, 03-416502.
Beetle 70, 1300, test, radio, 130,000, 20,000, 773665.
Volkswagen van, engine 2000, 76, excellent condition, radio, 704397.
Beetle 1974, 1500, radio, excellently kept, 03-44525, afternoon.
Polo 81, second owner, from rental, well kept, 5000, 03-472878.
For consignment only, GOLF GT 1978, excellent, 03-721605, 03-666317.
Beetle 1968, excellent condition, year test, 03-421021.
Beetle 1302, superior, 1972, 130,000 km., 250,000, 03-454651.
Golf 1500 automatic, 1978, 73,000 km., well kept, 052-72661.
Passat 1978, 1600, automatic, 47,000, 054-79915, Neri Shabbat.
Beetle 1302, 1973, radio, test, excellent condition, 03-25930.
Volkswagen commercial, 1971, new engine, 03-31890, Neri Shabbat.
Honda 175, after overhaul, 1970, on road since 1971.
Beetle 1302, 1973, 170,000 km., test, well kept, 03-903080.
Beetle 1300, American, 1969, 053-52436.
Beetle, 1970, excellent, 3rd owner, year test, 821835, afternoon.

VAUXHALL

Viva, 1972, automatic, excellent condition, 052-443718, 03-91042.

WOLKSWAGEN

Volkswagen commercial (Transporter), 1983, windows + benches, 03-724672, 03-416502.
Beetle 70, 1300, test, radio, 130,000, 20,000, 773665.
Volkswagen van, engine 2000, 76, excellent condition, radio, 704397.
Beetle 1974, 1500, radio, excellently kept, 03-44525, afternoon.
Polo 81, second owner, from rental, well kept, 5000, 03-472878.
For consignment only, GOLF GT 1978, excellent, 03-721605, 03-666317.
Beetle 1968, excellent condition, year test, 03-421021.
Beetle 1302, superior, 1972, 130,000 km., 250,000, 03-454651.
Golf 1500 automatic, 1978, 73,000 km., well kept, 052-72661.
Passat 1978, 1600, automatic, 47,000, 054-79915, Neri Shabbat.
Beetle 1302, 1973, radio, test, excellent condition, 03-25930.
Volkswagen commercial, 1971, new engine, 03-31890, Neri Shabbat.
Honda 175, after overhaul, 1970, on road since 1971.
Beetle 1302, 1973, 170,000 km., test, well kept, 03-903080.
Beetle 1300, American, 1969, 053-52436.
Beetle, 1970, excellent, 3rd owner, year test, 821835, afternoon.

RENAULT

Delta Station 1972, air conditioner, Home, 03-344342, work, 03-729181.
Renault 12 station, Defa, 1979, 181, 03-841166.
Renault 18, 1981, automatic, 32,000 km., 284407.
Renault 14, 1982, brand new, one owner, 28,000 km., radio-tape, very well kept, 052-28302.
Mercedes 230 SL, automatic, according to price, 04-711462.
Volvo 460, 1982, year test, 170,000 km., Tel. 03-410134.
Peugeot 504, 1976, automatic, unit, 03-611022, work, 03-470670, home.
505 SR, 2000, late 1980, air conditioner, 35,000 km., like new, 1,950,000, Tel. 03-780448.
504, 1973, 91,000 km., test, 52700, Tel. 03-780448.
504 station, automatic, 1974, second owner, 180,000 km., 054-90190.

FORD

Transit 34, call: 03-926565, 03-926580, between 08:00-16:00.
Corolla GL 1300, 1982, 16,000, one owner, 795677.
Escort 1000, 2 doors, 1974, 052-26726, Neri Shabbat.
Fiesta 79, year test, new battery and silencer, 848561.
Escort 1000, 1973, excellent condition, 491958.
Cortina L, automatic, 1977, 70,000 km., price, 152,000,000, Contact: Meir, Factories Ltd., 03-9222971, (Mishkin), from Sunday.
Cortina Escort 1100-4, 1974, 03-87927.
German L 81, 1800, automatic, from disused, 03-900408.
Escort 1100, 1975, test, radio, 052-357494, Neri Shabbat.
Corona 130 GL, 1981, one owner, good condition, 03-79981.
Sierra Ghia, 2000 station, Escort, 1984, and new, FRJ10,000, 04-72470.
Falcon 26, 1980, automatic, excellent, radio, 114,000, 96608.
Escort 1100, 1969, well kept, 909121, from 1300, Neri Shabbat.
Escort 1970, good condition, year test, 03-36632, only Saturdays.
Escort 1100-2, 1975, year test, excellent, 03-892361.
Capri automatic, 1973, mechanically excellent, spray, new, 03-940330.

HILLMAN

Hillman, 1973, automatic, 15,000 km., good, 03-318487, afternoon.

LANCIA

1980, Beta 1600, power steering, one owner, 49,000, 847299.
Delta 1300, late 1982, 13,000 km., air conditioner, radio-tape, alarm, 511,000 426626.
1600, Beta, 1976, good condition, 03-595293, evenings, 03-693726, day.

MERCEDES

Mercedes 280 SE, 1980, new condition, 35,000 km., all excellent extras, 03-139439, 054-53736.
Mercedes 250, 1973, 35,000 km., original air conditioner, 185,000 km., excellent condition, 03-525793, 03-525793, office.
Bargain! 250 automatic, 1972, air conditioner, power steering, alarm, like new, 03-858137, work.
300, manual, air conditioning, 1976, 521,000, 331940, 724425.
Mercedes 280 double cabin, 1978, excellent condition, 03-84288.
230, 1971, automatic, one owner, original spray, Tel. 03-9220977, 03-922340, work home.
Mercedes 260 FE, all extras, electric, possible exchange, 03-699699, 03-684633.
Mercedes exhibition, all models, Friday and Saturday, 11:11-33, 11:11-33, Hula, 37 Sderot Ben Gurion, 04-539132, 04-539152, 280 A, 1983, 230 A, 1984, 230 A, 1985, 230 A, 1981, 230 SL, 1979, 190 A, 1984, 280 SL, 1983, all 19% can be ordered, immediate supply, possible exchange, importer's guarantee.
280, 1974, excellent condition, like new, bargain price, 03-779594.
220, 1970, amazing, like new, after overhaul, Tel. 03-39768.
330 SA, manual, 1967, on road 1972, unit, 03-722439, 03-310285.
N.S.U.

REKORD

Rekord 1700, automatic, 1981, one owner, 03-698280.
Ascona 1600, automatic, 1980, air conditioner, 03-60834, Neri Shabbat.
Kadeti, 1969, station, one owner, 052-25401.
Subaru 1800, one owner, 37,000, metallic, 1981, automatic, 03-30386, 03-414334.
Kadeti station, automatic, 1978, one owner, 054-22414.
Ascona, 1972, good condition, Tel. 865878, 287369.

REKORD

Rekord, 1981, automatic, 31,000 km., like new, radio, 03-29254.
Rekord station, 1977, one owner, automatic, 03-942361, 03-23463, work.
Ascona, 1982, automatic, hatchback, luxury, 1980, Tel. 03-252090.
Ascona 1600, 1982, automatic, air conditioner, 80,000 km., 515,000, 03-625551, 03-755551.
Opel Rekord 77, 1700, automatic, second owner, private, 03-910187, home, 928840.

VAUXHALL

Viva, 1972, automatic, excellent condition, 052-443718, 03-91042.

VOLKSWAGEN

504, 1975, T.A., injector, air conditioner, 03-202090.
504, 1976, one owner, 80,000 km., automatic, 550,000, 03-753340, 03-31471.
304, station, 1972, second owner, year test, 250,000 km., 03-349379.
504, 1976, after engine overhaul, a year, excellent condition, 03-951025, 052-55450.
504, G.L. 1975, automatic, air conditioner, steel metallic, 03-363174.
104, G.L., late 1981, one owner, 25,000 km., 747611.
304 station, 1978, 78,000 km., excellent condition, 03-923886.
505, 1976, after engine overhaul, 1981, excellently kept, 03-732292.
504 GL, 1973, automatic, 33,000, 311133, 373353.
304 station, 1979, one owner, automatic, air conditioning, 03-724660, Saturday, 03-493501, weekdays.
504, 1976, automatic, air conditioner, radio, test, well kept, 052-21216.
504, 1974, automatic, excellent condition, well kept, 055-6162, 03-86914.
504, 1974, automatic, good mechanical condition, 420,000, 919284.
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504 station, automatic, 1974, second owner, 180,000 km., 054-90190.

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Volkswagen commercial (Transporter), 1983, windows + benches, 03-724672, 03-416502.
Beetle 70, 1300, test, radio, 130,000, 20,000, 773665.
Volkswagen van, engine 2000, 76, excellent condition, radio, 704397.
Beetle 1974, 1500, radio, excellently kept, 03-44525, afternoon.
Polo 81, second owner, from rental, well kept, 5000, 03-472878.
For consignment only, GOLF GT 1978, excellent, 03-721605, 03-666317.
Beetle 1968, excellent condition, year test, 03-421021.
Beetle 1302, superior, 1972, 130,000 km., 250,000, 03-454651.
Golf 1500 automatic, 1978, 73,000 km., well kept, 052-72661.
Passat 1978, 1600, automatic, 47,000, 054-79915, Neri Shabbat.
Beetle 1302, 1973, radio, test, excellent condition, 03-25930.
Volkswagen commercial, 1971, new engine, 03-31890, Neri Shabbat.
Honda 175, after overhaul, 1970, on road since 1971.
Beetle 1302, 1973, 170,000 km., test, well kept, 03-903080.
Beetle 1300, American, 1969, 053-52436.
Beetle, 1970, excellent, 3rd owner, year test, 821835, afternoon.

PYRAMID

Pyramid Valera 1977, equipped, from diploma, 73,000 km., 052-70780.
Dirt 1974, air conditioner, power, excellent, 85651, home, 421777.
Oldsmobile Cutlass Supreme, 1976, fully automatic, 2 doors, unique condition, 03-492302, Neri Shabbat.
Bargain! El Camino 1976, luxurious, one owner, excellent, 80,000, 052-88388.
Oldsmobile Omega 1981, 36,000, one owner, like new, luxurious, 03-47387.
For sale, Fairmont 1979, 33 hp, 45,000 km., one owner, power steering, air conditioning, 151,200,000, 290944, office, 03-42285, home.

REKORD

Rekord 1700, automatic, 1981, one owner, 03-698280.
Ascona 1600, automatic, 1980, air conditioner, 03-60834, Neri Shabbat.
Kadeti, 1969, station, one owner, 052-25401.
Subaru 1800, one owner, 37,000, metallic, 1981, automatic, 03-30386, 03-414334.
Kadeti station, automatic, 1978, one owner, 054-22414.
Ascona, 1972, good condition, Tel. 865878, 287369.

REKORD

Rekord, 1981, automatic, 31,000 km., like new, radio, 03-29254.
Rekord station, 19

Shares light up in blackout

TEL AVIV. — The countrywide blackout yesterday was responsible for the cancellation of trading in convertible debentures and options. All orders for these securities were automatically cancelled. Trading in index-linked bonds was suspended, however, not only was the blackout out but in fact the action was enough to brighten the day for most investors.

Two sessions in a row of rising prices is reason to call for a party, said one observer. In fact it is hard to remember such an event in recent times.

The General Share Index, banks excepted, was up 2.46 per cent. Industrials enjoyed a banner session and the group reflected a gain of more than five per cent. A full 119 securities advanced by margins of five per cent or better, of these nine were established as "buyers only."

On the other hand, 18 issues fell by five per cent or more. Only four securities were registered as "sellers only."

The Treasury's intervention on behalf of the bank shares came to the equivalent of about \$10 million. The prices of these shares remained unchanged.

The fly in the ointment was the extremely low turnover in the share market. Turnover in commercial bank shares and bankholding companies was about \$143m., out of a total of \$1.15 billion.

Trading activity was slack in the bond market. Index-linked bonds continued to be in demand, and the four per cent fully linked bonds rose by as much as three per cent. Double-option bonds advanced by as much as one per cent.

The shekel was devalued by 0.3 per cent against the dollar.

The shares which are not part of the "agreement" in the commercial bank group enjoyed a session of rising demand and good gains. Danot 1.0 was ahead by a full 10 per cent.

The shares of the First International Bank were 9.7 per cent higher.

Tel Aviv Stock Exchange

By JOSEPH MORGENSTERN

FBI clapped in with a 5.7 per cent gain.

Mortgage bank issues saw their sectoral average move lower. The main reason for the drop was the 35.5 per cent fall in the price of the Binyan shares. The Securities Authority has been requested by the Tel Aviv Stock Exchange to investigate possible manipulation of the Binyan shares. So far nothing has been heard of this. It will be recalled that the Binyan shares were up some 800 per cent, earlier this year, when they fell by about 70 per cent in one session.

Financial institution issues were moderately down on the session. Insurance equities put in a winning session. Sahar was group leader with a 10 per cent run-up.

The services and trade group came through with an above-average performance. Ten per cent gains were registered by Delek, Harel 1.0 Cold Storage 0.1 and L.0. Kopel and Rapac 0.5 Coral Beach sprinted ahead by 13.6 per cent.

Land development, real estate and citrus plantations stocks were

ahead by comfortable margins. Ten per cent winners included Arziim, Drucker 5.0, Bayside 0.1, Israelom, Building Resources, Caesarea 0.5 and Levinstein 5.0.

Industrial securities were sharply higher, Elbit Computers, after being "buyers only" for two sessions, gained 17.5 per cent. Elron Electronic Industries, trading for the first time since announcing excellent financial results, was established as "buyers only." Ata C gained 9.2 per cent. Fertilizers shares were 10 per cent gainers. Yash came through with an impressive 14.3 per cent jump.

American-Israeli Paper Mills eased by 4.7 per cent while its subsidiary, Molett, was established as "sellers only." Polgat 0.1 was clipped for a 10 per cent loss as the Feuchtwanger shares were both 10 per cent higher. Rim 0.4 shares were 10.2 per cent improved. The company announced earlier this week that it will be releasing some 100 production workers. Tedeia scored a 1.0 per cent advance.

Investment company issues were moderately higher. The Israel Corporation shares were up by margins of up to 4.8 per cent. Clal Industries gained 5.3 per cent, while Pama 0.1 was on the "buyers only" list.

Interest in the oil sector slowed and prices were mixed.

POWER FAILURE

(Continued from Page One)

the gas, the engine stalls."

The IEC's generating devices, Miyara said, have cut-out devices which shut them off one at a time to prevent damage. He said that restarting the steam turbines took hours, and that was the main reason for the delay in restoring power.

According to company officials, work on restoring the country's power started immediately. By 10.30 a.m., six and half hours after the failure, 75 per cent of the country's homes and businesses were receiving current. Full service to the entire country was restored only at 1 p.m. Hospitals and some businesses with emergency generators were not affected by the blackout.

But there were some areas which suffered no inconvenience. In the new neighbourhoods served by the East Jerusalem Electric Company, there was virtually no disruption of

service. The small Arab-owned company has its own generators and was also able to provide power for some of the West Jerusalem neighbourhoods. Tiberias, on the shores of Lake Kinneret, was also spared the effects of the blackout.

Serious disruptions, however, were caused to industry and commerce, and major traffic snarls developed in the major cities. Tel Aviv police were called up for special duty, with uniformed officers directing traffic at all key intersections.

It took about four hours before electricity started returning to some parts of the country and about 12 hours before a spokesperson of the Electric Corporation said with a sigh of relief that the supply was back to normal all over the country.

Compiled from reports by Yitzhak Okeid, Charles Hoffman and Itim news agency.

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		PURCHASE	SALE	
"DOLLAR PAZ" 1 UNIT		272.4402	275.1783	
"EURO PAZ" 1 UNIT		322.4899	325.7311	
S.D.R.		91.7433	92.6654	

FOREIGN CURRENCY EXCHANGE RATES FOR 10.11.83				
COUNTRY	CURRENCY		CHEQUES AND TRANSACTIONS	
			PURCHASE	SALE
U.S.A.	DOLLAR	1	87.1023	87.9777
GREAT BRITAIN	STERLING	1	129.3908	130.8932
GERMANY	MARK	1	32.7452	33.0743
FRANCE	FRANC	1	10.7467	10.8547
HOLLAND	GULDEN	1	29.1976	29.4910
SWITZERLAND	FRANC	1	40.3064	40.7116
SWEDEN	KRONA	1	11.0570	11.1682
NORWAY	KRONE	1	11.7285	11.8465
DENMARK	KRONE	1	9.0722	9.1634
FINLAND	MARK	1	15.2556	15.4090
CANADA	DOLLAR	1	70.5053	71.2139
AUSTRALIA	DOLLAR	1	79.8078	80.6100
SOUTH AFRICA	RAND	1	74.5277	75.2021
BELGIUM	FRANC	10	46.5041	46.9715
AUSTRIA	SCHILLING	100	54.0001	54.5429
ITALY	LIRE	1000	370.6000	374.4000
JAPAN	YEN	1000	365.1000	368.0000

FURTHER DETAILS AT OUR INTERNATIONAL DEPARTMENT 4 AHUZAT BAYIT ST., TEL AVIV, TEL. 629414, AND AT ALL OUR BRANCHES.

UNITED MIZRAHI BANK

AMERICAN ISRAELI BANK LTD.

THE JERUSALEM POST
AMERICAN ISRAEL BANK LTD.

FOREIGN CURRENCY
10.11.83

Yesterday's foreign exchange rates against the Israeli Shekel, for U.S. dollar transactions under \$3,000 and transactions of other currencies under the equivalent of \$500.

	Selling	Buying
USS	87.9783	87.1025
Swiss	130.7358	128.4343
DM	33.0497	32.7208
French FR	10.8548	10.7467
Dutch G	28.5031	28.2084
Swiss FR	40.7213	40.3283
Norwegian KR	11.1726	11.0613
Swedish KR	11.8481	11.7301
Danish KR	9.1637	9.0724
Finnish MK	14.8778	14.7284
Canadian \$	71.2270	70.6188
Australian \$	80.6409	79.8381
Rand	75.2390	74.4800
Belgian C 1101	16.2546	16.0928
Belgian Fin 1101	16.0928	15.8405
Austrian S 1101	46.9844	46.5189
Yen (100)	37.4854	37.1122
Italian Lira 11000	54.8254	53.9835

GOLD: \$382.60/\$383.10/oz.

**INTERBANK
SPOT RATES:**

USS	1.4852/62	per C
DM	2.6612/22	per \$
Swiss FR	2.1607/17	per \$
French FR	61.020/50	per \$
Dutch G	2.921/22	per \$
Italian Lira	1618.50/1618.50	per \$
Yen	234.90/235.00	per \$
Swedish KR	7.8740/50	per \$
Danish KR	8.9895/20	per \$
Norwegian KR	7.4280/20	per \$

Bank of Israel exchange rates

November 10, 1983		IS	IS
U.S. dollar	87.5401	Canadian dollar	70.8282
British sterling	130.1284	Australian dollar	80.2436
German mark	32.9049	South African rand	74.8818
French franc	10.8048	Belgian franc (10)	16.1722
Dutch guilder	29.3660	Austrian schilling (10)	46.7379
Swiss franc	40.5166	Italian lire (100)	5.4228
Swedish krona	11.1162	Japanese yen (100)	37.2630
Norwegian krone	11.7891	Jordanian dinar	235.48
Danish krone	9.1199	Lebanese lira	16.75
Finnish mark	15.3203	Egyptian pound	79.6615

New York Stock Exchange

NEW YORK. — Stock prices closed higher yesterday. The Dow Jones Industrial Average closed at 1235.87 up 3.35 points. Volume was some 90 million shares. Advancing issues led declines by 3 to 2. IBM was up 2 1/4 to 125 1/4, Disney was			
D.J. Avg.	1235.87	+3.35	
Transport	590.13	+1.18	
Utilities	136.70	+2.39	
Volume	89,049,800		

Most active stocks

Leumi	1531	300.471 m.	n.c.
Hapoalim r	2410	280.039 m.	n.c.
IDB	3548	172.830 m.	n.c.
Shares traded	151,153,100	im.	n.c.
Convertible Bonds	15430.0m.		n.c.

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Amer Exp	33 1/2	+	+
Amer T & T	63 1/2	+	+
Beth Steel	23 1/2	+	+
Chrysler	28 1/2	+	+
Du Pont	68 1/2	+	+
East Kodak	82 1/2	+	+
Exxon	38 1/2	+	+
Gen Elec	54 1/2	+	+
Gen Food	49 1/2	+	+
Gen Motors	75 1/2	+	+
Goodyear	75 1/2	+	+
Intl Bus	125 1/2	+	+
Intl Harv.	12 1/2	+	+
Intl Paper	49 1/2	+	+
Intl Nickel	13 1/2	+	+
Procter Gam.	24 1/2	+	+
Scars	40 1/2	+	+
Std Oil Co.	34 1/2	+	+
Teneco	25 1/2	+	+

United Carb.

United Carb.	64 1/2	+	+
United Tech.	67 1/2	+	+
US Steel	27 1/2	+	+
Westinghouse	47 1/2	+	+
Woolworth	35 1/2	+	+

ISRAEL DISCOUNT BANK

Ari Rath
Editor and
Managing DirectorTHE JERUSALEM
POSTErwin Frenkel
Editor

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Kislev 5, 5744 • Safar 5, 1404

Blowing hot and cold

CASPAR Weinberger, the U.S. Secretary of State, has done it again. Just as Jerusalem and Washington are about to embark on a new strategic dialogue, he has decided once more to make known his reservations about Secretary of State George Shultz's initiative to promote closer ties with Israel. The fact that President Ronald Reagan is reported to have authorized this course of action last month at a meeting of the National Security Council does not seem to bother Mr. Weinberger too much.

He does have the Pentagon and apparently the majority of the Joint Chiefs of Staff on his side and therefore he decided to cool the presidential directive openly. For Mr. Weinberger continues to be concerned that any open strategic and military cooperation with Israel might embarrass Washington in the eyes of its Arab friends.

At his press conference yesterday he decided to use the Lavi project as the symbol of his opposition to any attempt at improving U.S.-Israel relations. In Mr. Weinberger's view, an Israel-built jet fighter would not improve Israel's military capability. It might merely strengthen Israel's economy and promote its exports, he held.

As a substitute for the Lavi, Mr. Weinberger was offering superior American fighter bombers which could be made available to Israel much sooner than the Lavi.

What Mr. Weinberger seems to forget is that he is the U.S. Secretary of Defense and not Israel's defense minister and that it is precisely Israel's need to become more self-sufficient in the production of sophisticated weapons which has prompted Defense Minister Moshe Arens to promote the Lavi project. This goes back to the time when Prof. Arens was the chairman of the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee as well as during his year as Israel's ambassador in Washington. The fact that Israel's defense minister is an aeronautical engineer by profession only adds weight to his support of the Lavi project.

Now that the opposing views of the U.S. Administration have come into the open, President Reagan will have to act to get Washington to speak in one voice, at least when it comes to problems concerning Israel and the Middle East. The present blowing hot and cold certainly does not help the situation, particularly at a time when official Washington says clearly that the revived U.S.-Israel dialogue should focus on Lebanon with a special view to the continuing threats from Syria. This, at least, was the official U.S. explanation of the purpose of Mr. Eagleburger's visit here last week and of the invitation for Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir and Defense Minister Arens to visit Washington later this month.

Mr. Weinberger's remarks yesterday certainly do not augur well for this impending visit and one would expect that President Reagan will set the record straight before he meets the Israeli leaders.

Blackout havoc

YESTERDAY'S blackout at the Israel Electric Corporation which coincided with a major military call-up exercise was an unwelcome but perhaps helpful reminder of the country's vulnerability to extensive power failures. It does not take much imagination to realize what chaos could result from a real military emergency aggravated by a nationwide blackout.

Israel's electricity grid is a single unit fed with current from power stations around the country. The protective mechanisms built into the system automatically shut the entire grid down if trouble develops at a generating station or transformer connection anywhere along the line.

While this trip-wire mechanism appears to be technologically necessary to prevent damage to expensive equipment that could be caused by abrupt imbalances in the current flow, it nevertheless plays havoc with everyday routines. Not only millions of shekels of damage to industry results from the blackouts, but lives are endangered as well by the sudden power loss in essential services.

Three to four years ago when the country was plagued by several major blackouts, the Energy Ministry appointed a panel headed by a Technician expert to recommend ways of preventing such failures. Now it has appointed another panel to check if these recommendations were implemented.

While no system of technological safeguards is foolproof, Israel's vulnerable security position and its inability to draw in emergencies on electricity from its neighbors demand the maximum attention and investment in preventing blackouts in the future.

As a positive footnote to this affair, it should be noted that the (East) Jerusalem District Electricity Company, which draws most of its electricity from the Israeli grid, managed nevertheless to continue the flow of current yesterday to most of its customers.

POSTSCRIPTS

PS IF YOU stumbled into the wrong classroom at the Hebrew University recently, you might have been surprised to hear a lecture on Jerusalem being given in Korean.

A group of Protestant ministers from South Korea were attending an 11-day study programme at the Martin Buber Centre. The programme included lectures on theological issues and on Israel-related topics, and outings to Christian holy sites.

A course on "Jerusalem: Past and Present" was given in Korean by a visiting professor from Seoul. The rest of the lectures were given in English by university staff.

"The participants were so impressed that they wanted information on courses at the Hebrew University," said Lee Jong Soo, leader of the group.

The Buber Centre was also satisfied with their success with the Korean group, and is now planning to invite groups from South Korea every two months. T.K.

Tricky straits of diplomacy

By DAVID LANDAU

unpredictability. With the U.S. just about to deploy its new medium-range missiles in Europe, the lapse of authority in the Kremlin aggravates a situation of extreme tension and precariousness.

Eagleburger, naturally enough, did not share with his Israeli hosts Washington's operative plans or options regarding its advancing armada. But he did give the distinct impression, in private and less private meetings here, that President Reagan's vow to punish those guilty of the murderous assault on the U.S. Marines in Beirut still stood.

And he, like other senior officials in Washington, fingered the Iranians and the Syrians as responsible, at least vicariously, for the carnage.

It seems clear that when the armada was sent, the option at least of striking a military blow in revenge for the Beirut bombing was uppermost in the minds of American policymakers. That, at any rate, is what the Syrians feared — hence their much-publicized mobilization and their warnings of imminent imperialist aggression. That, too, is what America's allies appear to have felt — hence the finger-wagging admonishments which Deputy Secretary of State Kenneth Dam received when he visited London last weekend. Hence, too, Italy's public caution to Washington this week not to act.

The Italians are nicely placed astride the Mediterranean to count the American ships as they steam through.

On the other hand, France, the fourth contributor to the Beirut multinational force and not usually uncritical or quiescent about American moves, has said notably nothing. The French lost dozens of their own dead on that bloody Sunday, and they would plainly applaud an act of retribution. Indeed, at first at least, they were contemplating

mounting one themselves.

But British and Italian opposition is a problem for the U.S. Given the state of Anglo-American relations following Grenada, a quarrel over an American reprisal in Lebanon could lead the British to withdraw their contingent from the multinational force. The Italians might well follow suit.

The hundred-odd Tommies and the feather-plumed Italian unit are not irreplaceable in military terms. But their departure would deprive the multinational force of 50 percent of its multinationality — a severe political setback.

ANOTHER restraining consideration on the Americans — in addition to Soviet unpredictability — is the effect their action might have on the Lebanese reconciliation process. This process, though still in its fledgling stages, is doing better than most observers had predicted — or, put another way, the Syrians have fared worse in their attempts to thwart the efforts towards peace, than many observers feared.

Geneva Round One did not break up in disarray, even though Syria's surrogates failed to get the agreement with Israel scrapped. And subsequent talks on a new constitutional balance seem actually to be making progress.

All these delicate saplings of hope could be uprooted by an unleashing of new violence by American bombers or ground forces.

Still another restraint on the Americans is — paradoxically — their own reawakened interest in that amorphous concept of "strategic cooperation" with Israel. The reawakening of this interest (on the part of some U.S. policymakers; Defense Secretary Casper Weinberger is chary) was accelerated by the realization that efforts to persuade Syria to cooperate in a Lebanese settlement were foundering. It was

further catalyzed, perhaps, by the aftermath of the Beirut bombing, when some Americans admitted to themselves that they had had the much-ridiculed "bandaids" stuck in Israel, their relief and rescue operation would have proceeded more satisfactorily.

Eagleburger's visit to Israel was advertised as a preliminary essay at resuscitating some of the elements, though not necessarily the precise wording or format, of the short-lived and hizzarely overambitious Memorandum of Understanding on U.S.-Israeli strategic cooperation signed in late 1981 and suspended soon after.

Soon Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir is to go to Washington to continue this dialogue.

The problem here for the U.S. is that it wants desperately to avoid its "strategic cooperation" with Israel being perceived as collusion with Israel — collusion, that is, in planning and carrying out a military action against an Arab or Moslem enemy. (Nor indeed is this the U.S. — or Israel's — intention.) Such a perception would massively damage Washington's standing in the Arab world, even among states which would frankly be delighted to see the Syrians get a bloody nose.

The Syrians are plainly aware of this difficulty facing Washington, and they are deliberately lumping together the American and Israeli "imperialists" in their urgent contentions that they are about to be attacked.

Israel for its part is four-square with Washington in seeking to avoid the "collusion" stigma. That probably was why Israel reacted so fast last Friday, following the Tyre disaster — so that its own blow would not overlap or be confused with any separate American strike.

Israeli observers are openly glad that the U.S. has shipped in suf-

ficient warplanes to hold the Syrian Air Force at bay. If the need arises without having to rely on Israeli aerial cover.

Finally, in American strategic calculations, there is the danger of an eruption in the Persian Gulf which heightened this week by Iran renewed threats to bomb the Iranian oil installations at Kharg.

It would be far-fetched — though not utterly impossible — to envisage Iran closing the Hormuz Straits in response to an American strike against Iranian volunteer units in Lebanon. Closing them in reaction to Iraqi bombing of Kharg would be a much likelier scenario. In either case, the U.S. must have sufficient sea and air power close enough at hand to enforce the president's commitment to keep those straits open.

The USS Ranger and elements of the Seventh Fleet are reportedly near the Gulf. Units of the Mediterranean "armada" may be there through the Suez Canal.

IF THE ARMADA ends up as a show of potential projection rather than an actual projection of force, will it have been a wasted effort? For the grieving families of the dead Marines, it may seem that way, but in terms of Lebanon's politics and prospects for real independence, the huge U.S. fleet, like the U.S. decision to stay put in Beirut despite the Marines' disaster, is a major contribution.

It was the USS New Jersey which, without firing a shot, inflicted an initial defeat on Syria and her surrogates. Until then it seemed that the Syrians were calling all the shots in Lebanon after Israel, fatigued and fed up, retired from the Shouf Mountains.

Syria's failure to have its way at Geneva was not unconnected with the way the battle had ended at Sab el-Gharb and the way the U.S. Marines had stood their ground in Beirut despite their dreadful decimation.

The writer is the Diplomatic Correspondent of The Jerusalem Post.

READERS' LETTERS

UNWANTED PUPPIES

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post: Sir, — At the entrance to the Dog Show held at the Exhibition grounds on October 15, a few people were giving away young puppies.

We would like these misguided people to know that the ISPCA, which had a stand at the dog show, picked up three of these puppies in the show grounds. Apparently the novelty of the "gift" wore off quickly, and the innocent pups were left near a bush, for someone else to pick up.

From the puppies' point of view, it would have been more humane to bring them in the first place to the ISPCA, and better still, to have had their mother spayed, so that these "unwanted" puppies would not have been born at all.

HILDA FRIEDSTEIN,
ISPCA Chairperson
Tel Aviv.

MARVELOUS ARTICLE

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post: Sir, — A. Linker could not have expressed my emotions better in his letter of November 1 concerning the article by Hanoeh Teller about the Chafetz Haim. Teller wrote a simply beautiful piece that has won the accolade of dozens of people that I have shown it to.

I hope that we will be seeing more articles by him on similar topics. I am tired of hearing about the bad and deserve to hear something good and something Jewish!

DAVID WASSERMAN
Jerusalem.

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post: Sir, — Once upon a time, not so very many years ago, the Arabs refused to talk to us. At international conferences, Arab delegations used to walk out demonstratively whenever there was Israeli participation. We regretted this ostrich policy.

Now we are faced with the spectacle of an Israeli boycott of President Jimmy Carter's Middle East Consultation at Atlanta University, which will be attended by top officials from Jordan, Saudi Arabia, Egypt, Lebanon and Syria (Wolf Blitzer, The Jerusalem Post, October 28). The Palestinians are due to be represented by Elias Freij together with Harvard Professor Walid Khalidi. Israeli embassy officials in Washington explained that Israel would not participate because Professor Khalidi had been invited. They insist that he is a member of the PLO; in fact "the intellectual backbone of the PLO." This is denied by Mr. Carter.

Who is Walid Khalidi, and what are his views?

At an international seminar at Harvard University in October 1977 (i.e. before Sadat's Jerusalem visit), Professor Khalidi asked Knesset member Gad Ya'acobi whether "Israel would be prepared to negotiate with the PLO if the organization were to recognize Israel and resolution 242, and agree to security arrangements along the Jordan river." Ya'acobi's reply was evasive, but he was quoted having

WALID KHALIDI

been greatly impressed by Khalidi's personality. (Ha'aretz, November 14, 1977).

On August 3, 1980, the English language Al-Fajr published an article by Walid Khalidi, "A Sovereign Palestinian State." In that detailed review, reprinted in the New Outlook (September-October 1980), Professor Khalidi wrote inter alia:

"...A different generation of Palestinians and Arab leaders in different circumstances today are prepared to say that they accept (partition along the 1967 frontiers) with all the implications of such acceptance for Israeli-Arab reciprocal recognition and coexistence." The article continues: "...if partition is accepted today over a much smaller area of the country than under any previous partition formula, this is a measure of the evaluation in the last decade or so of Palestinian and Arab pragmatism. It is the development that has been awaited by outside observers and Israelis. It would be tragic if it were not recognized when it occurred. It would be more tragic if it were recognized and ignored."

In an article on the Palestine problem published in Foreign Affairs, Summer 1981, Professor Khalidi wrote:

"No one knows what an Arab world bereft of the Palestine problem would look like, but there are excellent reasons for trying to find out. For Israel a settlement of

the Palestinian problem will mean the end of war. For the Palestinians a sovereign Palestinian state on the West Bank, in the Gaza Strip, and in East Jerusalem in coexistence with Israel — the terms on which the PLO would settle — means a haven from their Diaspora and a repository for their vast potential for constructive achievement. The endorsement by Fatah, the mainstream PLO group, of a settlement along these lines will isolate and contain the Palestinian and Arab dissidents."

Professor Khalidi describes the Palestinian Covenant as "...maximalist, unrealistic and no basis for a settlement."

It is difficult to accept that the presence of a person who has said and written all this, can serve as reason to boycott a conference called by ex-Presidents Carter and Ford, which is designed to "provide some elements of increased understanding and communication."

In view of Israel's absoec, it will be said that Israel fears meeting the moderate and conciliatory elements of the Palestinian leaders.

Haifa. ZEEV RAPHAEL

PHOTOS OF HAREDIM

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post: Sir, — On November 4, The Jerusalem Post published a photograph of me and my son, in conjunction with an article which was not complimentary to Haredi Jews, ("For Heaven's Sake," The Magazine, Page 7). That photograph was taken, and published, without my knowledge or my consent.

Although my name was not mentioned in the article, I should like to emphasize that there is no connection between the subject matter of the article (violence in the Haredi community) and my photograph.

(Name and address supplied)
Jerusalem.

(The photograph in question was a detail of a larger photograph of a group of Haredim. It was intended as a general illustration, and in no way was it meant to connect those photographed with any acts of violence. The Post regrets any other possible interpretation. — Ed. J.P.)

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Leadership, Democracy and Crisis

International Conference to Mark the 10th Year
of the Passing of David Ben-Gurion (י"ד)The Conference is being held under the auspices of the
Israel National Academy of Sciences and Humanities.
December 12-14, 1983.

Programme:
Opening Session, Monday December 12, 8.30
Boker Campus.

11.00
Address: Honorable Chaim Herzog, President of the State of Israel.

FIRST SESSION (Hebrew)
The Leadership of David Ben-Gurion
14.00
Mr. Shabtai Tevet
"The Emergence of Ben-Gurion's Leadership"
Professor Yisrael Kolat
"From Leadership of the Labour Movement to National Leadership."
Dr. Meir Avichour
"Ben-Gurion and Zionist Democracy."
Professor Ezeriel Cohen
"Ben-Gurion and the War of Independence."
Honorable Abba Eban, M.K.
"Ben-Gurion as a Statesman"

SECOND SESSION (English)
Tuesday, December 13, 8.30am, New Campus, Kramat Building, 06.
Leadership in Nation-Building
09.00
Professor Yehoshua Arieli
The United States of America:
The Role of Leadership in the American Revolution.
Professor Alexander Rabinovitch (U.S.A.)
"Kennedy and Lenin as Political Leaders in Crisis."
Professor Shlomo Avineri
"Ideology and Pragmatism in Ben-Gurion's Leadership."
Dr. Conon Cruise O'Brien (Ireland)
"Eamon De Valera: Leadership, Nationality and Religion"
Professor Yeshayahu Jelinek
"Messiah: A Scholar as Leader of a Troubled Democracy."

THIRD SESSION
14.30
Professor Joseph Rothchild (U.S.A.)
"Jozef Pilsudski and the Problems of State-building in a multi-ethnic nation in East-Central Europe."
Professor Frank Tachau (U.S.A.)
"Kamel Ataturk, State-builder and Leader of Political Transformation."
DISCUSSION
Professor Hedwa Ben-Yisrael (Kibron)
Professor Yisrael Goren
Professor Moshe Givon

FOURTH SESSION (English)
Wednesday, December 14, 8.30am, New Campus, Kramat Building, 06.
Leadership in National Defence
09.00
Professor Jean-Jacques Becker
"Clemenceau: from the past to the future in the crisis — a French Conclusion"
Professor Martin Gilbert
"Winston Churchill in 1940: The Union of Survival."
Honorable R.V. Rhodes James (British)
"National Defence, Leadership, Democracy and Crisis — a British Conclusion"
DISCUSSION
Professor Emanuel Guttmann

FIFTH SESSION (English)
Thursday in Leadership
14.00
Professor Shabtai Tevet
"Democracy and Zionism."
Professor Daniel Gorenfeld (France)
"Charles de Gaulle et la tradition française: démocratie autoritaire."
Professor Stanley G. Payne (U.S.A.)
"Democracy, Revolution, and the Crisis: Three Spanish Republican Leaders."
Professor Shmuel N. Eisenstadt
"The Transformation of a Revolutionary Society — Ben-Gurion and Israel."
DISCUSSION
Professor Martin Seliger

Registration: The Ben-Gurion Research Centre, Kiyat Seis Boker 84900.
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COMMONWEALTH

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